

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 21st August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture.

The work of the Millet Expert at Coimbatore.

* 265 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of assistants to the Millet Expert at Coimbatore;

(b) whether any breeding work is carried on by the Millet Expert regarding sajja or cumbu;

(c) if no work is done regarding sajja, what are the reasons for not taking up sajja breeding;

(d) what is the result of the experiments carried on at Coimbatore regarding the cholam varieties of Ceded districts grown in the millet breeding station, Coimbatore; and

(e) if the results show that the cholam varieties of the Ceded districts do not thrive well in Coimbatore, whether the Government propose to start a cholam breeding station for the Ceded districts?

A.—(a) Three.

(b) & (c) This section is primarily engaged on work connected with cholam and ragi. A beginning has, however, been made on cumbu and some varieties have been collected.

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- (d) Definite results have not yet been obtained, but present indications are that cholams from Bellary will not ordinarily set seed freely at Coimbatore.
- (e) If results at Coimbatore prove unsatisfactory, the question of starting a cholam breeding station in the Ceded districts will be considered.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ With reference to (b) and (c) it is stated ‘ a beginning has however been made on cumbu.’ When was the beginning made ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I do not know the exact date ; quite recently.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Do the Government consider that further assistance will be necessary to carry on the work connected with the three varieties of cholam, ragi and cumbu ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The Government are giving their consideration to it.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Will the Government see their way to arrive at an early decision, having regard to the importance of cumbu for the cotton districts ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Certainly.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ It is stated here that ‘ Bellary cholam will not ordinarily set seed freely at Coimbatore.’ Having regard to the conditions of Bellary and Ceded districts, is it not desirable that Government should move in the matter of establishing a station in the Ceded districts ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ That is what they have to consider with reference to the report received yesterday. There, the Director of Agriculture says pointedly that Bellary cholam will not thrive in Coimbatore. So, a beginning has to be made in the Ceded districts.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is stated ‘ if results at Coimbatore prove unsatisfactory, the question of starting a cholam breeding station in the Ceded districts will be considered.’ Now, from what the hon. the Minister has stated it is conclusively evident that the results of Coimbatore are not likely to be satisfactory hereafter. May I take it that the question of having a station in the Ceded districts will be given a very early consideration ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Yes.”

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of an Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool.

* 266 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool, has appointed an outsider quite recently as Inspector of Co-operative Societies although there were local applicants eligible for the post whose names were already in the list ?

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A.—The Government do not understand what is meant by the term 'outsider' nor have they information on the appointment of Inspectors in the department.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I point out to the hon. the Minister for Development that the word 'outsider' was used by him first in his famous speech at Guntur? Probably there he referred to the people who are not connected with the co-operative societies."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The word has many meanings."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In what meaning was the word used in his Guntur speech ? "

Qualifications for the post of Deputy Registrars, etc., in the Co-operative Department.

* 267 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has fixed any qualifications for the post of deputy registrar, of assistant registrar and of inspectors in the Co-operative Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new reorganization scheme is intended to encourage men now in service in the department;

(c) if so, how many assistant registrars are going to be newly appointed;

(d) how many chief inspectors there are in the department with more than ten years' service and whether there are not many among them qualified to discharge the duties of assistant registrars; and

(e) whether it is a fact that such men are being overlooked in favour of recruitment from outside the department?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 378, Development, dated 12th March 1925, placed on the Editors' Table, and to article 1 of Public Service Notification published at page 34 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th January 1924.

(b) The reorganization scheme is explained in paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 378, Development, dated 12th March 1925, placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) Of the twenty-five posts of Assistant Registrars sanctioned in the reorganization scheme, nine have been filled by promotion from the grade of Chief Inspectors, eight appointments are held by men who were already working as Assistant Registrars and the remaining eight will be filled by direct recruitment.

(d) & (e) Twenty-eight. Those considered suitable have been promoted on probation.

Status of the newly appointed assistant registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 268 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the new reorganization scheme persons to be newly appointed as assistant registrars are to be classified as non-gazetted officers;

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(b) whether they can exercise the powers of a Registrar, such as registration, arbitration, enquiry, audit and liquidation ;

(c) if so, what are the functions of control to be exercised by the deputy registrars over them ; and

(d) whether this power to be newly given to the assistant registrars is to be conferred on all in that cadre or is it to be conferred only on selected capable men ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The powers conferred on these assistant registrars are specified in Notifications Nos. 185 and 210, published at pages 1197 and 1265 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th and 21st July 1925, respectively.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 378, Development, dated 12th March 1925, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(d) No assistant registrar will be invested with these powers unless he is considered capable and has, if necessary, undergone training.

Mode of auditing central banks.

* 269 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to his answer to interpellation No. 472, dated 17th March 1925—

(a) whether it is a fact that audit orders of central banks are issued as if the banks were audited by assistant registrars when they are actually audited only by chief inspectors ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of all other societies audit orders are issued by those who actually audit them ;

(c) the reason for adopting in the case of the audit of central banks this procedure which misleads the public as to the actual state of affairs ;

(d) whether he has any objection to prescribe that central banks should be actually audited by assistant registrars as was done in the early years of the movement ; and

(e) whether in his new scheme of reorganization provision has been made for different kinds of co-operative societies being adequately audited by competent auditors ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) In the case of all societies the audit orders mention the names of persons who actually conducted the audit.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion vested in the Registrar under section 17 of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912.

(e) Yes.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With regard to answer to (d), these central banks are now attracting deposits of lakhs and lakhs of rupees from those who are bidders in abkari sales, from people who have taken contracts for jails and other public spirited people. It is very necessary that these people should have confidence in these banks. If they are merely audited by the chief inspectors, it will not inspire confidence in the investors nor attract

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large capital. Therefore I want that these central banks should be audited by the assistant registrars. By saying that 'Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion vested in the Registrar under section 17 of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912', does the hon. the Minister want to mislead the public?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Certainly not; it is enjoined on the Registrar by the Act and if he is worth his salt he must do his duty properly."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"As a matter of fact, it has not been done; and it does not produce the necessary confidence in the public."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"If any particular case is brought to my notice I shall make the necessary enquiry."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is there any exception? As far as I know it is the rule."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I point out to the hon. the Minister that it is the inspector that does the whole duty and the assistant registrar simply supervises his work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The mechanical portion of the work is done by the inspector but the real portion of the work is done by responsible officers."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Who is attending to the financial portion of the work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The early portion of the work, that is comparing the ledger figures with the journal figures, that is all done by the inspecting staff; but the work of bringing up the balance, finding out the assets and liabilities and matters of that nature are all attended to by the assistant registrar."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"For the last eight years this has never been done?"

Co-operative societies in the Nilgiri district.

* 270 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative societies in the Nilgiri district and of that number how many are specially for the hill tribes;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a large sum of 'overdues' from societies and whether it is a fact that the movement has been a failure as regards benefit to the hill tribes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sympathy of the leaders of the community (hill tribes) was not enlisted and whether it is a fact that even the few who helped the movement in the beginning had subsequently to sever their connexion with the movement on account of the attitude of the officials of the department towards them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the organization of new societies was left entirely in the hands of the officials of the department;

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(e) whether it is a fact that the powers of the co-operative unions and of the honorary assistant registrar were usurped by these officials;

(f) whether complaints of actual interference by the officials of the department with the work of non-officials have been received;

(g) whether it is a fact that on many occasions respectable gentlemen connected with the management of co-operative societies working in the town of Ootacamund complained to the Registrar personally about the unwarranted interference of these officials; and

(h) what steps Government have taken to see that non-official help in the working of these societies is not repelled?

A.—(a) There are 78 societies in the Nilgiris plateau. Of these, 68 are exclusively for the hill tribes.

(b) The outstandings are considerable. The progress of the co-operative movement amongst hill tribes is necessarily slow, but the movement has not failed to confer benefits.

(c) The Government have no reason to think so.

(d) Non-official agencies have not yet come forward to undertake the work of organizing new societies.

(e), (f) & (g) No.

(h) Does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is it a fact that Rao Sahib Belli Gowder was Honorary Assistant Registrar for some time and when he was ill, advantage was taken by the department to entrust two unions in the Nilgiris, one to the village officer and the other to the village schoolmaster, as if public spirited men are not available there?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“Our information is that enough public spirited men are not available.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Since Mr. Belli Gowder resigned, Mr. Ari Gowder took up the place; but he too had to sever his connexion on account of differences with the departmental staff.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“No; on account of his having taken up a contract.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“May I know by what process has the hon. the Minister discovered that there are not enough public spirited men there?”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“May I know how many co-operative societies are there for the Adi-Dravidas in the Nilgiris district?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“I want notice. I have not got the figures just now.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“Does the hon. the Minister know what is going on in his own department. . . .?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member has been warned yesterday and I think he should have taken the warning seriously. Surely there are other ways of putting the question.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is it a fact that Mr. Davis, M.L.C., was dissatisfied with the attitude of the departmental staff towards non-officials and did he complain about it to Mr. Gray?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I have no information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly enquire?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" There was no complaint made to the Registrar."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" My information is that Mr. Davis actually complained to Mr. Gray."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If there was a complaint it would have been sent to us."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" There was only one small specific complaint that I made; I have no general complaint whatever."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Was that complaint attended to?"

Appointment of chairmen of municipalities, etc., as honorary assistant registrars of Co-operative Societies in Chingleput.

* 271 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any presidents of taluk boards or chairmen of municipalities have been appointed as honorary assistant registrars in the Chingleput district;

(b) if so, what are their names and when were they appointed;

(c) whether Government propose to reappoint them when their terms expire; and

(d) whether there are not in the Chingleput district persons who are directly connected with the co-operative movement and have the requisite leisure to perform the duties of honorary assistant registrars?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib C. Aruliah Nayudu Garu.

„ C. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal.

„ K. Venugopala Mudaliyar Avargal.

Their present appointment dates from 1st August 1924.

(c) The question has not yet been considered.

(d) The Government understand that the three gentlemen mentioned are closely connected with the co-operative movement. They have no information as to other persons connected with the movement in Chingleput who have the requisite leisure to perform the duties of honorary assistant registrar.

Alleged malpractices among the panchayatdars of co-operative societies.

* 272 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of certain malpractices among some panchayatdars of co-operative societies which endanger the investment of funds in them, such as themselves borrowing the bulk of the amount and continuing to be defaulters and granting to their own dependants loans on

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insufficient securities and also bringing into existence benami bonds and tampering with accounts so as to conceal frauds and misappropriations in the societies ;

(b) whether any special disciplinary measures are recommended in such cases ;

(c) whether the Government discourage criminal prosecutions in such cases ; and

(d) whether departmental officers are allowed to start prosecutions without the sanction of their superior officers ?

A.—(a) Abuses of the kind mentioned do occasionally occur.

(b) Where serious fraud or misappropriation occurs, the case is reported to the Registrar with a view to the prosecution of the offender.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to clause (a), do the Government propose to take measures to minimise the malpractices ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Yes ; if they are found to be necessary.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that in several societies, the using of the cash balances by the office-bearers is visited by no other sign of disapproval from the department than by a letter to the very people who participated in this, and naturally these letters are merely crumpled and thrown away ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ If the hon. Member would give me any suggestions, I will consider them.”

Industries.

Disposal of certain machinery purchased for the Kerala Soap Institute.

* 273 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the circumstances under which the Hornsby oil engine and pump purchased for the Kerala Soap Institute were sold for less than half its price ; to whom they were sold and whether other departments of Government were consulted prior to their sale ?

A.—The engine and pump were purchased in the year 1919 with the intention of employing them in the soap factory in connexion with a causticising plant for the manufacture of caustic soda. Subsequently the price of caustic soda fell and the proposal to erect the plant was given up. The engine was of an old type and was not likely to be useful to other Government departments. It was sold in 1924 to Messrs. Savour & Co., Calicut, for Rs. 1,000, the best offer obtainable.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, were the other departments approached at all in the matter ? I want to know whether the officer did really enquire of other departments whether the oil engine was required or did he simply think out of his own imagination that they might not need it

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ He did not think it necessary, because he as Director has to give advice to other departments as regards the purchase. This machine was considered good for nothing and the money got must be considered as god-send.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what price was paid for the purchase of this machine ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Rupees 2,000 odd.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Then has the department perpetrated a fraud on the Company ? ” (Laughter.)

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ It is a business transaction ; was the sale of the machine advertised ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It was not.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Did they report to the Government that they were about to sell the machine and obtain their orders ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It was such a small matter that it was not considered necessary.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are there no rules to guide officers in these matters ? Is it absolutely at their discretion to do as they like ? ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is stated ‘ The engine was of an old type and was not likely to be useful, etc.’ So, was there no new type of engine when this was purchased in 1919 ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ When they purchased it, it was the only type that was available.”

The Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor.

* 274 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2002, Development, dated 21st November 1924, the orders passed by the Government as regards the continuance of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of Question No. 585 printed on page 401 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, Volume XXIII—No. 5.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I take it that the period for which this factory was established has expired ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The period has not yet expired.”

Veterinary.

The new Veterinary dispensary in Harpanahalli.

* 275 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the new veterinary dispensary will be opened in Harpanahalli, Bellary district ; and

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(e) whether it is a fact that the powers of the co-operative unions and of the honorary assistant registrar were usurped by these officials;

(f) whether complaints of actual interference by the officials of the department with the work of non-officials have been received;

(g) whether it is a fact that on many occasions respectable gentlemen connected with the management of co-operative societies working in the town of Ootacamund complained to the Registrar personally about the unwarranted interference of these officials; and

(h) what steps Government have taken to see that non-official help in the working of these societies is not repelled?

A.—(a) There are 78 societies in the Nilgiris plateau. Of these, 68 are exclusively for the hill tribes.

(b) The outstandings are considerable. The progress of the co-operative movement amongst hill tribes is necessarily slow, but the movement has not failed to confer benefits.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has been warned yesterday and I think he should have taken the warning seriously. Surely there are other ways of putting the question.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is it a fact that Mr. Davis, M.L.C., was dissatisfied with the attitude of the departmental staff towards non-officials and did he complain about it to Mr. Gray?”

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- (c) cost of training camp,
- (d) the provincial Jambori,
- (e) grants to district councils, and
- (f) printing, stationery, etc.?

A.—The grant of Rs. 10,000 is a *lump* grant to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras, and its object is to enable the Association to employ a capable organizing Secretary. The Association has been asked to furnish to the Government a statement of the expenditure incurred out of the grant, duly certified by qualified auditors.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that the grant of Rs. 10,000 made by them is practically taken up by pay and travelling allowance with the result that there is no provision made for the several other items in their programme? That being the case, will the Government consider the question of making a supplementary grant? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ No, not at present.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I know whether the Government will please inquire into the financial situation of the Association? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ That is under consideration.”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDY :—“ Has this association asked for any additional grant? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The association asked for a certain amount of money and Rs. 10,000 was found necessary and that sum was accordingly granted as a lump sum.”

Introduction of spinning in Government schools.

* 278 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state in what Government schools and to what extent spinning has been introduced in the Madras Presidency?

A.—Spinning alone has not been introduced into any Government schools in this Presidency. As auxiliary to weaving it has been introduced in a few schools. Spinning alone has practically no educational value.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know what is meant by ‘ auxiliary ’? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I must ask the hon. Member to refer to a standard dictionary.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, this is a common answer given by the hon. Minister. I know that auxiliary means aid. I want to know what that auxiliary is? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Again, I must ask the hon. Member to read the whole of the answer. If he does so, it will be quite clear.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Is it a fact that Government have not allowed spinning in the educational institutions? ”

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Yes, unless it is of any educational value, educational institutions have nothing to do with any other object."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The answer says 'as auxiliary to weaving it has been introduced in a few schools'. Why should not local bodies which have spinning mills be not permitted to teach spinning in their schools and why should they be discouraged and prevented from doing so?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"It is not a question for information. It is a suggestion for action."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"There cannot be any weaving without spinning. Therefore, Sir, shall we not begin spinning in the elementary schools?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Spinning alone is practically of no educational value. That is the answer. Is it the individual opinion of the hon. the Minister for Education or has he consulted people who are better fitted to give an opinion in the matter?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The answer is there. It is open to the hon. Member to draw his own inference."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the Bihar and Orissa Government have introduced spinning in their educational institutions?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have no official information about it, Sir."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I know under what rule the hon. the Minister has taken power to prohibit local bodies from introducing spinning in their educational institutions?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If the local bodies have such power, it seems to me that they can do it themselves without coming to the Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I know what exactly is implied by the term 'as auxiliary to weaving'? Does it mean that weaving also is taught in schools?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"On this question I understand that the word 'auxiliary' is a misprint for 'ancillary'." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government consider that spinning has got vocational value, if not educational?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Spinning has got vocational value."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Then why should not Government introduce spinning in these schools?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"In connexion with vocational or practical instruction it has some value, but not in connexion with the education imparted in our elementary schools where it is not the policy of the Government to give vocational instruction."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Have the Government introduced spinning in any of their vocational schools?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"So, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether such schools as have introduced spinning only as part of vocational instruction have been doing so without his knowledge?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am not aware of any instance where schools have adopted it by themselves."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—"May I ask the hon. Minister for Education whether it is not a fact that this opinion in regard to spinning is the opinion of the Education Department and not of the hon. Minister himself?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is the opinion of the Education Minister as well as that of his department that is given there."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Is there any difference of opinion between the hon. Minister and his department?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"There is no difference of opinion."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"In view of the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council two years ago, will the Government be pleased to bring up the matter before the Legislative Council before any definite action is taken on questions like introduction of spinning into schools, etc., and obtain its views thereon?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Yes, that aspect will be considered."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"I want to know whether spinning has been introduced in any of the educational institutions in the presidency?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not know whether it arises out of this question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the elementary schools have vocational instruction?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Not in the elementary schools proper."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Then what is the meaning of saying 'as auxiliary to weaving it has been introduced in a few schools'. Does it not mean that in some elementary schools it has been introduced?"

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Is not practical instruction included in the elementary education? Does it not come under it?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is provided for in the Educational Rules passed under the Elementary Education Act under which the District Educational Councils have full power."

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Grants for school buildings in South Kanara, etc.

* 279 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place before this House a statement showing—

(a) the grants for buildings for upper secondary and high schools and colleges in South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore districts sanctioned during the five years ending with 31st March 1925;

(b) which of these grants have been paid;

(c) which are not paid, specially in case of buildings completed; and state why in the latter case the grants are withheld and when they are likely to be paid?

A.—A statement^a is placed on the table.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“The appendix to this question gives the information that the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, receives grant of Rs. 5,543; but the note says ‘the building has been completed. The management has been asked at the instance of the Government Solicitor to regularize their title to the property.’ What does regularization of their title to property mean?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“I am afraid the whole correspondence will have to be looked into in order to say that a certain Catholic missionary has not got the power to receive money from the Government. We want certain guarantees or securities and the correspondents of the institution are not in a position to do so.”

The creation of district secondary education boards.

* 280 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 434 answered on 16th March 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the district secondary education boards were created originally?

A.—The boards were constituted about the end of 1923.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know whether any member from the depressed classes has been newly appointed by the Government on the Secondary Education Board or if any will hereafter be appointed?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“If suitable members are available, I would be very glad to appoint them.”

Medical inspection of students in the city.

* 280-A Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, M.L.C., has accepted the office of Medical Inspector of the students in the City of Madras;

(b) the amount of salary or fees that will be paid to him from the provincial funds; and

(c) whether he has vacated his seat in the local Legislative Council under the provisions of section 80-B of the Government of India Act?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ As far as the Government are concerned, have they got any information as to who is the Medical Inspector of students ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ As far as I know there is no such officer as Medical Inspector of students in the City of Madras appointed, approved or thought of or contemplated by the Government.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Is not the medical inspection of the boys in the City of Madras going on ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ There are agencies for that. Any medical officer who has been approved by the Surgeon-General can do so on receiving some fee.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Is Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar one of the persons so approved ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ He is not.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the Leader of the Opposition what foundation he has for the question he has put on this point and whether he has satisfied himself with that ordinary care which a common citizen is expected to bestow. (Cries of ‘ Order, order ’).”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has not finished his sentence.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ On matters concerning one's interest, before the hon. Member thought it fit to put this question whether he bestowed that ordinary care and prudence on it ? ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ On a point of order, Sir, when you have admitted that question, is it open to hon. Members of this House to raise an issue of this kind ? ”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ My hon. Friend has entirely misunderstood the scope of my question. I am not questioning the admissibility of this question and I am not raising any point of order at all. I am asking him as an hon. Member of this House whether before putting this question he, in fairness to himself if not to the hon. Gentleman referred to in it, satisfied himself as to the foundation for this question.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ I rise to another point of order whether when a question has been put, is it open to any hon. Member to go on commenting as he likes on that question and ask for reasons ? ”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ I wish to rise to a point of order whether questions can be addressed to any except the occupants of the Treasury Bench ? ”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ If there is not a salaried appointment under the Government such as a Medical Inspector of schools, is it only to make mischief or malign me that he put the question ? (Cries of ‘ Order, order ’).”

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Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Electoral rolls of taluk boards.*

* 281 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) who is actually responsible for the correct preparation of the electoral rolls of taluk boards;

(b) whether the name of the vice-president of Anantapur taluk board was incorrectly entered in the electoral rolls;

(c) whether with a view to stand for election to the taluk board, he applied to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, to correct the clerical error in his name as entered in the final rolls as it was not in accordance with the orders of the revising board;

(d) whether the orders passed by the revising board have been correctly carried out in the electoral rolls for Anantapur taluk board and whether mistake has not been made in the name of an hon. Member of this House in the said rolls, as regards his father's name; and

(e) whether there is any power in any one to correct mistakes of the sort in the final electoral roll, when the orders of the revising authority are not correctly carried out and if so, in whom it vests and when it can be exercised?

A.—(a) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 15, 11 and 12 of the rules for the preparation of electoral rolls for taluk boards.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“With reference to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of the answer, may I request the hon. Member to enquire into the matter and obtain the information?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The matter will be looked into.”

Schools under the control of the District Board of Malabar.

* 282 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of high schools or upper secondary schools under the control of the district board of Malabar;

(b) what is the number of teachers who are B.A., L.T.'s appointed in these schools;

(c) how these appointments are distributed among the various castes and communities, Brahmans, Nayars, Thiyyans, Indian Christians, etc.;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Indian Christian among such teachers;

(e) how many Indian Christian B.A., L.T.'s applied for such posts and why these applications were not complied with; and

(f) how many of the teachers referred to are subjects of Native States?

A.—(a) 14.

(b) to (f) The Government have no information.

11-30 a.m. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The request will be considered.”

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Nominations to the Mettupalaiyam Union Board.

* 283 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when nominations were made among the members of the different Minority communities last to the Mettupalaiyam union board by the president of the Coimbatore taluk board;

(b) whether any member of the depressed classes was nominated to this union board;

(c) if so, what is his name; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) 28th April 1925, 6th May 1925 and 14th May 1925.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) M.R.Ry. B. Raghavalu Reddi Garu who is said to be an Adi-Dravida.

MR. R. VEERIAN:—“With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the Government are aware that after this nomination of an Adi-Dravida to the Mettupalaiyam Union, meetings were held in the verandah of the union office and in those meetings while the members of the other classes were given good seats the member of the depressed classes was given only a low stool?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The question does not arise out of the answer given.”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Will the hon. Member kindly cause an enquiry to be made?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The request will be considered, Sir.”

Nomination to a vacant seat in Dharmapuri taluk board.

* 284 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one nominated member to the Dharmapuri taluk board, Salem district, M.R.Ry. Thirthamurthi Gounder, has already resigned his seat;

(b) whether one Munia Maistri, Adi-Dravida candidate of Mukanoor village, Dharmapuri taluk, has already applied to the president of the Salem district board expressing his willingness to serve on the taluk board on behalf of the depressed classes;

(c) whether the seat fallen vacant has already been filled up by nominating any candidate;

(d) if so, the name of the candidate and whether he is a member of the depressed classes; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) No one named M.R. Ry. Thirthamurthi Gounder has resigned a seat on the board. There was no member of that name. There is one Mr. Thirthagiri Gounder now on the board.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

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- (c) & (d) To one of the vacant seats on the Dharmapuri taluk board, M.R.Ry. K. Venkatraman Avargal, a member of the depressed classes, has been appointed.

Communal representation in Narayanadeverakeri union board.

* 285 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Brahmans, non-Brahmans or Christians or Muhammadans or Adi-Dravidas were nominated to the Narayanadeverakeri union board, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, by the president of the Hospet taluk board;

(b) when the nominations were made last;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Adi-Dravida Mr. Kalli Hanumappa of Narayanadeverakeri has already applied to the president, taluk board, for one of the nominated seats; if so, with what results; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) & (b) A list^a of members of the Narayanadeverakeri union board with dates of joining it is laid on the table.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative; the person named has been appointed as a member of the board.

Establishment of a free reading room at Tirupati.

* 286 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that after cancelling the Collector's order refusing to give sanction to the resolution regarding the establishment of a free reading room at Tirupati, the Government refused to give their sanction to the reading room;

(b) whether it is a fact that the municipal council requested the Government to reconsider their order;

(c) whether the municipal council again requested the Government to sanction at least the amount bona fide spent up to the time of refusal by the Government to sanction the reading room and the Government refused to do even this;

(d) whether the audit department has now asked the councillors concerned to pay the sum spent for the reading room which is only Rs. 10-6-0;

(e) whether the municipal councillors have refused to do this and a suit is to be filed regarding the same; and

(f) whether the Government have any objection to reconsider the matter at least now and sanction the petty sum spent by the municipality bona fide in view of the fact that the Government cancelled the Collector's order?

A.—(a) The Collector did not refuse to sanction the expenditure. He suspended the resolution under section 36 (2) of the District Municipalities Act. Such suspension is proper only when the public interest is in immediate danger and was cancelled by the Government who at the same time informed the council that the Government's previous sanction was required before any money was spent under the resolution.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 543 infra.

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The council, however, spent money without waiting for sanction which, when eventually applied for, was refused.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The amounts of items disallowed by the Examiner are Rs. 10-5-0 and Rs. 17-5-7.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) The Government are not prepared to sanction the expenditure.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know the circumstances under which Government cancelled the resolution of the Municipal Council ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Because the Government thought it was irregular for the council to pass the resolution. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Why are not Government prepared to sanction this expenditure ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is an expenditure which the local body is not bound to incur. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is the maintenance of a reading room not a legitimate function of a local body ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Government do not think so. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Do Government think that it is illegitimate for a local body to maintain a reading room ? "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Are there not municipalities maintaining reading rooms ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Did not Government invite applications for contributions to reading rooms and libraries maintained by local bodies ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is a matter to be considered by a different department altogether. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it in the department of Education that such applications were invited and may I take it that Government in the Education Department will authorize this expenditure ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" We cannot authorize expenditure which is not sanctioned by the Legislature. There is no budget provision for this expenditure. The hon. Member probably refers to subsidies to properly constituted libraries. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it then a fact that while a particular activity of the local body will be described as illegitimate by one department of the Government, another department of the Government will call it legitimate ? "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" By whom is the suit filed : is it filed with the permission of the Government ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is no suit ; it is only a case of surcharge. "

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Seeing that the municipality spent the money bona fide expecting that the Government which cancelled the Collector's order would sanction the expenditure, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the order and sanction the expenditure ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The question before the Government was whether the expenditure was authorized or not ; Government came to the conclusion that it was not. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Cannot Government sanction expenditure even though it was not authorized ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Government can sanction if they think fit. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask why they should not sanction such an expenditure now ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ In this case they thought they had better not. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Are Government satisfied that the municipality incurred this expenditure bona fide thinking that the Government would sanction the expenditure ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The question of bona fide does not at all arise. ”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ Did Government consult the District Collector with regard to this matter of sanction ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think he was consulted. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Did the District Collector himself give any suggestion ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I am not aware of any such thing. ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not a fact that the District Collector cancelled this because there was no provision in the budget and subject to the sanction of the Government the municipality can incur the expenditure ? ”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ If the Government think that this is done bona fide, will they not be pleased to reconsider the matter ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ No, Sir. ”

Audit objection to expenditure by the Tirupati Municipal Council on account of Mr. Gandhi.

* 287 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Tirupati resolved to send a wire to Mrs. Gandhi on the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi from serious illness and to spend some sugarcandy in a spinning competition and these expenses came to Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 8-11-0 respectively ;

(b) whether the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has objected to these items and the council has replied that these came under ordinary expenditure ; and

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(c) whether the Chairman of the municipal council has applied to the Government to sanction the expenditure of these two sums if such sanction was necessary; what orders have been passed by the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The charges being of an extraordinary nature require the sanction of Government (or of the Collector to whom the Government have delegated their powers) under rule 53 (6) of Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, was informed on 6th January 1925 that the Government were not prepared to sanction the expenditure.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the municipalities are not permitted to incur the ordinary charges on correspondence ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, they are permitted.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Does not telegram come under correspondence ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It must not be a telegram to any individual with whom the local body has no concern.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—“ Supposing a letter was written instead of a telegram, would that one anna spent on the stamp have been disallowed ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ When the question arises, Government will consider it.”

Admission in medical schools and colleges.

* 288 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any medical school or college is earmarked for students coming from a particular district;

(b) whether any test for admitting the students has been prescribed or is being observed in selecting students for admission;

(c) whether the student's vernacular has any bearing upon the students admitted into any school or college and if so, why so;

(d) why in 1923-24, out of 149 Tanjorians only 109 were admitted in Tanjore school and 37 admitted in Royapuram and 3 in Madura; and

(e) what the principles are which guide the selection boards, if any, in the matter of admission?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1925.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) Generally pupils are posted in the first instance to the schools they ask for so far as accommodation permits. At their own request, some students belonging to Tanjore were posted or transferred to other medical schools. Further, the Medical

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School at Madura, which is only a continuation school, has provision for third and fourth year classes only and the passed second year pupils of Calicut (now Coimbatore) and some of the passed pupils of Royapuram and Tanjore schools are transferred to Madura to make up the third year class there.

(e) In selecting pupils for admission to medical schools the selection board gives preference to candidates who have taken science as their optional subject for the S.S.L.C. course. As regards the admission to medical colleges, the Selection Committee ordinarily gives preference to candidates in the following order :—

- (i) Those with a B.A. Degree in Science.
- (ii) Those who have appeared for the B.A. Degree examination in Science and passed the Science portion of the examination or attended B.A. class in science.
- (iii) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group II, first class.
- (iv) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group I, first class.
- (v) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group II, second class.
- (vi) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group I, second class.
- (vii) Those who have passed any other examinations recognized by the General Medical Council in accordance with Regulation 250 (1) of the Madras University.

Provided that in the application of these rules if the number of candidates to be admitted from the non-Brahman communities, including Christians, Muhammadans and depressed classes, falls short of two-thirds of the total number of candidates that can be admitted, the minimum qualifications is in the case of the candidates from those communities considered sufficient for admission, notwithstanding the order of preference prescribed by the rules.

There is, however, no objection to the Brahman candidates being admitted to the extent of more than one-third of the total number of candidates that can be admitted if from the non-Brahman communities there is not sufficient number of applicants for admission with at least the minimum qualifications.

Medical.

Women and Children's Hospital at Mangalore.

* 289 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that subscriptions are being collected from the public of South Kanara for a Women and Children's Hospital in Mangalore ;
- (b) if so, the amount collected up to now ;
- (c) the amount estimated for the purpose ;
- (d) whether the hospital is meant for in-patients also ;

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- (e) whether the Government propose to make any grants for the purpose; if so, the amount of such grants;
- (f) whether a healthy site has been selected for the projected hospital;
- (g) in how many years the said hospital will be completed; and
- (h) what amount of money has been promised for the said hospital by the district board of South Kanara, by the municipality of Mangalore and by the taluk boards in the district?

- A.—(a) Subscriptions are being collected for improving and extending the present Women and Children's Hospital, Mangalore.
- (b) Rupees 24,000 according to the latest information received by Government.
 - (c) Rupees 40,000.
 - (d) Yes.
 - (e) The matter is under consideration.
 - (f) The proposal is to extend and improve the existing hospital on its present site. It is understood that the Mangalore Municipal Council has agreed to acquire and reclaim the area to the west of the hospital and make it available for the proposed improvements. The site and buildings to be vacated by the Police Hospital are also to be added to the Women and Children's Hospital.
 - (g) Roughly, it may take one year for the improvements and extensions to be completed.
 - (h) The Government have no information.

Alleged danger to Chingleput people by lepers being allowed to go outside the Leper settlement.

* 290 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter published in the *Madras Mail* of 26th June 1925 under the signatures of four respectable gentlemen of Chingleput pointing out the danger to the town and suburbs of Chingleput by the lepers being thus let loose, defiling tanks, wells, etc.;

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter of carrying out the remedial measures suggested therein;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the leper settlement so as to accommodate all the lepers in the Presidency in that locality; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will kindly place on the table of the House all connected papers with regard to the proposed extension of the Leper settlement at Tirumani?

- A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (b) The matter is receiving attention.
 - (c) & (d) The Government are considering the question of the best method of dealing with leprosy in the light of recent medical researches. There is no immediate likelihood of a large increase in the Tirumani settlement.

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Alleged memorial to get the Vaniyambadi sub-assistant surgeon transferred.

* 291 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Vaniyambadi in North Arcot district have sent mahazars to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, to the District Medical Officer, North Arcot, and to the Municipal Chairman, Vaniyambadi, complaining against the present sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital at Vaniyambadi and praying for his transfer ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the memorialists did not get either a reply or the redress of their grievance ;

(c) whether it is a fact that at a special meeting of the Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi, held on the 9th July 1925 a unanimous resolution was adopted by the council praying Government for the transfer of the present sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital (for males) at Vaniyambadi and for the appointment of a competent substitute in his place ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information, but have called for a report from the Surgeon-General and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact that the Surgeon-General visited Vaniyambadi hospital on the 14th August and although the municipal councillors were waiting to make representations to him he did not choose to meet them but merely examined a few in-patients in the hospital and went away ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have already said that Government have no information.”

Supply of medicines to the rural dispensary at Desur.

* 292 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural dispensary at Desur, North Arcot district, which was opened in March 1925 has not yet received the supply of medicines and surgical instruments ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this delay is due to the District Medical Officer's office at Vellore ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dispensary doctor is now obliged to provide medicines for the poor patients from his own resources ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a similar state of affairs prevails in most other dispensaries in North Arcot district ; and

(e) whether Government have made enquiries into the matter ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report from the President, District Board, North Arcot.

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Public Health.

Improvement of water-supply to Coonoor.

* 293 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the final orders regarding the improvement of water-supply to Coonoor was passed and under what conditions the Government sanctioned the scheme;

(b) when the work was commenced and when the work is expected to be finished;

(c) what progress has been made in the work every month since the work was commenced; and

(d) whether the municipal council offered to have the work done under its own management and if so why that offer was not accepted?

A.—(a) The order was issued in June 1924. A copy of the order^a is laid on the table. The existing water-supply to the town was reported to be unsatisfactory.

(b) The work was begun on the 3rd March 1925 and is expected to be completed by the 31st August 1925.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The municipal council did not offer to carry out the work through its own agency.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know if the municipal council suggested that they would be able to do the work if it was entrusted to them?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“There is no formal offer from the municipal council.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Was the municipal council ever consulted?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“It is not the duty of the Government to do so.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Would it not be more desirable to do so in the interests of the rate-payers?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“If the request comes from the municipal council itself, Government will consider it on its merits.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Is there any other case of such a municipal council?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The question does not arise.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Honorary Assistant Commissioners under the Religious Endowments Act.

* 294 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of honorary assistant commissioners appointed under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (I of 1925), their names and the districts for which they have been appointed;

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 543-544 infra.

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- (b) what are their powers and duties ;
 (c) the position they occupy in relation to the trustees and commissioners ;
 (d) the allowances, if any, payable to them per annum ; and
 (e) the section or authority under which the said appointments were made ?

| | Name. | District. |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 4.—(a) 1. | M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Appa Rao Garu ... | Ganjam. |
| 2. | „ Sri Vikrama Deva Varma | Vizagapatam. |
| | Avargal. | |
| 3. | „ T. R. Chandrasekar Ayyar | Chingleput. |
| | Avargal, B.A. (Hons.). | |
| 4. | „ R. Gopalakrishna Pillai | South Arcot. |
| 5. | „ P. Chakrapani Chettiyar | Coimbatore. |
| | Avargal, B.A., B.L. | |
| 6. | „ T. K. Venkateswara Ayyar | North Malabar. |
| | Avargal, B.A. | |
| 7. | „ E. Sankara Raja | South Malabar. |
| 8. | „ T. Venkatarama Sastriyar | Ramnad. |
| | Avargal. | |

- (b) The honorary assistant commissioners are required to help the Board in gathering information about the history, properties, incomes and usages of religious institutions and the methods of administration of the endowments connected therewith. They are also expected to help the commissioners of the division concerned in the matter of making local enquiries about any grievances or complaints that may be referred to them for report.
- (c) They have no control over the trustees. They merely assist the commissioners.
- (d) The honorary assistant commissioners are given an allowance not exceeding Rs. 600 per annum to meet their tour charges.
- (e) Section 13 of the Act.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Are these honorary assistant commissioners appointed by the Government or by the President of the Board ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ By the President of the Board.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Are they appointed from the personal knowledge of the members of the Board or by means of reports received from District officers ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I cannot say how these appointments are made.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Is it open to these honorary assistant commissioners to correspond with the trustees and call for returns, etc. ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Government have no information on the point ; but if there are any complaints Government will certainly look into them.”

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- (e) whether the Government propose to make any grants for the purpose; if so, the amount of such grants;
- (f) whether a healthy site has been selected for the projected hospital;
- (g) in how many years the said hospital will be completed; and
- (h) what amount of money has been promised for the said hospital by the district board of South Kanara, by the municipality of Mangalore and by the taluk boards in the district?

- A.—(a) Subscriptions are being collected for improving and extending the present Women and Children's Hospital, Mangalore.
- (b) Rupees 24,000 according to the latest information received by Government.
 - (c) Rupees 40,000.
 - (d) Yes.
 - (e) The matter is under consideration.
 - (f) The proposal is to extend and improve the existing hospital on its present site. It is understood that the Mangalore Municipal Council has agreed to acquire and reclaim the area to the west of the hospital and make it available for the proposed improvements. The site and buildings to be vacated by the Police Hospital are also to be added to the Women and Children's Hospital.
 - (g) Roughly, it may take one year for the improvements and extensions to be completed.
 - (h) The Government have no information.

Alleged danger to Chingleput people by lepers being allowed to go outside the Leper settlement.

* 290 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter published in the *Madras Mail* of 26th June 1925 under the signatures of four respectable gentlemen of Chingleput pointing out the danger to the town and suburbs of Chingleput by the lepers being thus let loose, defiling tanks, wells, etc.;

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter of carrying out the remedial measures suggested therein;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the leper settlement so as to accommodate all the lepers in the Presidency in that locality; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will kindly place on the table of the House all connected papers with regard to the proposed extension of the Leper settlement at Tirumani?

- A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (b) The matter is receiving attention.
 - (c) & (d) The Government are considering the question of the best method of dealing with leprosy in the light of recent medical researches. There is no immediate likelihood of a large increase in the Tirumani settlement.

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(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet this need of the Secretariat clerks?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A separate tiffin-room has been provided for the Secretariat staff.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ What are the dimensions of the room and how many people are expected to utilize it ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I shall ask for the information. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ When was this provided ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Recently. ”

Tours.

Tours made by the hon. Members and Ministers from 1st April 1922 to 30th May 1925.

* 296 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the tours made by the several hon. Members of the Cabinet of His Excellency the Governor (including the hon. the Ministers) for opening colleges and other institutions and bridges and other works from 1st April 1922 to 30th May 1925 ; and

(b) to state—

(i) the cost of each of those institutions and works,
(ii) the cost of each of the tours to Government, and
(iii) why the notion that presence of the heads of Government departments is required at such opening ceremonies is encouraged by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by calling for the information referred to in the hon. Member's question. The matter is within the discretion of the Member or Minister concerned.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether it would be open to the Government to say that an answer to a particular question will not serve any purpose ? Is it not left to the hon. Member who puts the question to see whether it would serve any purpose or not ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose the question is addressed to me. When Government say that no useful purpose will be served by calling for that information they do not mean that the hon. Member is not justified in putting that question, but that they are not justified in calling for the information ; it may be that the information is somewhat different from or involves a very much larger order upon the Government than that contemplated by the hon. Member. I do not think that any want of respect is shown by the Government to the Council in returning that answer. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ When it is for me to see what purpose it will serve, how can Government anticipate whether it will serve any purpose or not ? It may be that I would be serving the House by asking for such information. ”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think that Government mean to show any disrespect to the hon. Member by returning that answer. But if the hon. Member wants to raise any other question he may do so after question time on some other day.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, it is said that the matter is within the discretion of the Member or the Minister concerned. I want to know, Sir, whether these Members do not consider themselves responsible to this House and to the public? ”

Depressed Classes.

Expenditure on certain tenements meant for certain Adi-Dravidas in the city.

* 297 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the orders issued by the Government on the explanation of the officer responsible for the irregular and excessive expenditure on the tenements meant for the use of the Adi-Dravidas whose houses were burnt in the disturbances in the mill area in Madras in 1921?

A.—The Government accepted responsibility for the experiment and agreed with the Public Accounts Committee that, as the buildings were sold, no further action was needed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know how the fact that the buildings have been sold exonerate the officer's responsibility for this irregular and excessive expenditure and I want to know why the Government say that ‘ no further action is necessary ’.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As the buildings have already been sold and the Government suffered no loss, no further action is necessary.”

Allotment of funds for sinking and deepening wells.

* 298 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the amount of money the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, is going to allot for depressed classes for sinking and deepening wells in municipal and non-municipal areas separately for each district for the current year?

A.—No funds have been allotted for the construction of wells in municipal areas. A statement^a showing the distribution of funds for the sinking of wells, construction of pathways, provision of burial-grounds, etc., in non-municipal areas in the districts is laid on the table. In Madura and Coimbatore the amounts will be utilized only for the construction of wells; but in other districts the amounts allotted will be utilized towards the provision of pathways, burial-grounds, etc., in addition. It is not possible to say how much will be spent on wells alone.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ In the latter part of the answer it is stated that ‘ in Coimbatore and Madura the amounts will be utilized only for the construction of wells ’. In the recently issued weekly report in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, we find that Madagasira is always suffering for want of drinking

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 544 infra.

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water. May I therefore know what special allotment is going to be utilized for this place by the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am unable to reply off-hand.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ On what basis the Government distribute their grants for sinking these wells ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ On the recommendation of the Labour Commissioner.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Is it a fact that the Labour Commissioner in a recent instance allotted about Rs. 4,000 and odd for sinking wells for Adi-Dravidas in the Nellore district and he afterwards withdrew that amount ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice of the question.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know through whom the money is spent, through the taluk boards or any other agency ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the very distressing condition of some of the portions of some taluks of the Coimbatore district, may I request the hon. Member to see that the money granted is speedily spent ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall do so.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Is it a fact that the amount allotted for digging well in a certain place was not spent although the depressed classes went there to dig the well and did the major part of the work themselves ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall look into the question.”

Forests.

Increments to unpassed range clerks in Forest Department.

* 299 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Conservator of Forests in his L. Dis. No. 9999/23, dated 8th February 1924, has allowed all the unpassed range clerks to rise up to Rs. 50 ?

A.—Proceedings L. Dis. No. 9999/23, dated 8th February 1924, were issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests and not by the Conservator. In those proceedings ten unpassed range clerks in the VI Circle who had previously been exempted by competent authority to hold permanent posts of clerks on specified rates of pay below Rs. 35 per mensem were permitted to draw increments up to Rs. 50 in the time-scale of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60.

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Commission payable to Messrs. Parry & Co. regarding Russellkonda saw mill.

* 300 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether, under the terms of agreement entered into by Messrs. Parry & Co. in the matter of the Russellkonda saw mill, the commission payable to them should be calculated only on the sale price actually realized; and, if so, the reasons for the Government permitting a departure from the stipulated terms hitherto?

A.—Under the terms of the agreement, Messrs. Parry & Co. are entitled to commission on the sale price obtained, which is taken to mean commission on the sale price realized. No departure from this practice has been made.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“My recollection is that this practice of giving commission on the sale price realized was not followed in the earlier portion of the period of contract.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall look into the matter and let the hon. Member know what was done previously.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—“I understand that a large part of the sale amount is pending unrealized. I want to know whether Messrs. Parry & Co. will receive commission even on the amount that has not been realized.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No.”

Reserved forest area available for being handed over to the forest panchayats.

* 301 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the reserved forest area available in each of the districts throughout the Presidency for being handed over to the forest panchayats;
- (b) what is the area handed over to the forest panchayats up to the close of the last official year;
- (c) in how many years Government expect to hand over all the available area to forest panchayats;
- (d) whether this will enable Government to reduce the forest service in its various grades gradually;
- (e) if so, to what extent Government propose to reduce the forest establishment in its various grades; and
- (f) what financial burden the new system will probably throw on the forest panchayats approximately?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) 984½ square miles.

(c) It is not possible to say definitely how long it will take to bring all 'ryots' forests' under panchayat management; but the process of handing over forests to panchayat management will be accelerated if the proposed augmentation of the panchayat staff is sanctioned.

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- (d) & (e) The details of the reduction in establishment have not yet been decided. A saving of Rs. 2,500 is expected in the current year. The ultimate saving is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.
- (f) Panchayats have to pay the assessment fixed for the reserves entrusted to their management, the cost of the establishment they entertain and incidental expenses.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know whether there will be re-arrangement of the Forest circle and whether the services of the Conservator of Forests can be spared so that if the 'ryots' forests' were transferred to the panchayat management the same officer can be appointed to look after this work without incurring any additional expenditure?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

Jails.

Health of Mr. Surash Chandra Sen Gupta, a State prisoner in Trichinopoly jail.

* 302 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Surash Chandra Sen Gupta, a State prisoner in Trichinopoly jail, is suffering from an internal disorder due to change in his climatic surroundings; and

(b) whether the Government are taking measures to have the prisoner transferred to Bengal and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Mr. Surash Chandra Sen Gupta is not a State prisoner. He is undergoing a sentence of transportation for life for murder in dacoity under section 396, Indian Penal Code. He is not suffering from any internal disorder due to change in his climatic surroundings.

(b) At the request of the Government of Bengal orders have recently been issued for the transfer of the prisoner to the Alipore jail, Bengal.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether there was any disorder either internally or externally or whether there was any wrong with this prisoner?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am unable to say."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"As regards the answer given to clause (b), may we know on what ground the Government of Bengal requested this Government to transfer this prisoner to Alipore jail?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am afraid I cannot give the information because it is confidential."

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Scavenging work in the Salem jail.

* 303 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to my question No. 1237 answered at the meeting of the 18th November 1924, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have already made inquiries as regards the members of the depressed classes who do not belong to the scavenging or toti class doing the work of scavenging in the Salem jail; and

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay a copy of the report received from the Superintendent, Salem jail, on the table of this Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that convicts belonging to the Pariah and Korava castes are employed on scavenging in the Central Jail, Salem. Members of these castes are employed on this work under municipal councils, local boards, etc., and the Government do not see any reason why exception should be taken to their being called upon to do similar work in jails.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“ May I know whether the Adi-Dravida prisoners who are asked to do scavenging work in the Salem jail were also doing that class of work before they were convicted?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ That is our information.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“ Is it not a fact that members of the Adi-Dravida community in the Salem jail were asked to do this kind of work irrespective of the fact whether they were doing that work before or not.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I am not aware that it was so. However, I shall look into the matter.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“ May I know the reason for putting the objectionable word ‘ Pariah ’ here while that word has been expunged from all Government records?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I am very sorry that it has been inserted by mistake. I shall see that it is removed.”

Labour.

Recruitment of labour under the Assam Labour Act.

* 304 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers recruited under the Assam Labour Act in the year ending with March 1925 from each of the four Ceded districts;

(b) the numbers that were returned as Sirdars or recruiting agents or other agents of the planters to these districts in the period;

(c) the number that returned from the tea gardens of their own accord and the number that were rejected by the planters, if any, during the said period;

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(d) the total number of Ceded districts coolies that have stayed in the tea gardens as labourers on 1st April 1925, and how many of them are males and how many females; and

(e) whether any separate lodgings are provided on the estates for females or whether they are mixed up with males?

A.—(a) Government have no information for the year ending March 1925. The number of labourers (including dependents) recruited from the Ceded districts during the year ending 30th June 1924 was as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Anantapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,369 |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,146 |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 922 |
| Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 |

(b) The numbers that were returned as Sirdars were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Anantapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 475 |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 604 |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 247 |
| Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) Women are allowed to live with their own men folk. Unattached women do not usually go to work on estates.

The working of the Planters' Labour Act I of 1903.

* 305 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons convicted under the Planters' Labour Act I of 1903 in 1924 as compared with that in 1923 and 1922;

(b) now that the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act (XII of 1920) has been repealed,

(i) whether the Local Government propose to repeal the penal and the other provisions of the Planters' Labour Act in regard to workmen's breaches of contract;

(ii) if so, when they will bring the necessary legislation, and

(iii) if not, on what grounds are the present provisions in the Planters' Labour Act as to workmen's breach of contract to be retained;

(c) what rules Government have published or propose to publish as to the provision for the lodging of labourers and comforts and amenities of life under the Planters' Labour Act; and

(d) what reports Government have called for and received from local authorities in these respects for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual reports on the working of the Planters' Labour Act for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 recorded in G.Os. No. 786, Law (General), dated the 7th March 1923, No. 793, Law (General), dated the 8th March 1924, and No. 934, Law (General), dated the 18th March 1925 which were placed on Editors' Table.

(b) (i), (ii) & (iii) The Government do not propose to take any action at present towards the repeal of the provisions of the Act.

(c) No rules have been published by the Government, and there is no proposal at present to frame any rules.

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(d) No reports are received by the Government. The attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited to the reports of the District Magistrate, Malabar, recorded in the Government Orders referred to in the answer to clause (a) in which it is stated that the housing, sanitary and medical arrangements in the estates to which the Act applied are satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Now that the Workmen's Breaches of Contract Act has been repealed, I want to know the reason why the Madras Government alone retains some of the portions of the Madras Planters' Labour Act which contains what are called criminal portions. While the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act which is applicable to the whole of India has been repealed, I want to know why some of the corresponding provisions in the Madras Planters' Labour Act which are called criminal portions have not been repealed.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have their own reason.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ What reason ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am sorry I am unable to give it.”

Collectorates.

Report of the Collector of South Kanara on B.P. No. 2871, dated 18th July 1923.

* 306 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House B.P. No. 2871, Routine, dated 18th July 1923, and the report of the Collector of South Kanara in the matter ?

A—The whole question of the grant of increments in the time scale to unpassed men has been settled in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, which has been published in the Gazette. The Government do not propose to place the prior correspondence on the table.

Appointments.

Local committees established by the Staff Selection Board.

* 307 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 76, dated 6th February 1924—

(a) the number of local committees established by the Staff Selection Board at convenient centres throughout the Presidency to assist them in the discharge of their duties ;

(b) whether lists have been prepared of candidates for employment in the Government offices in the City of Madras ; whether they have been submitted to qualifying examination ; and whether lists of those who passed such an examination and are otherwise competent have been published, and if so, when and where ;

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colleges to be developed into these unitary types of organizations? I think this is only an attempt to give some sort of stone when there is a demand for bread, and nothing more.

"Again there is another point which my Andhra friends will have to deeply consider over. So long as the Madras Presidency continues to be what it is, and there is not going to be an Andhra province separately, the central Government will have to be in Madras. All the persons who will be recruited directly will be recruited in Madras. When there are applications both from pupils trained in the Madras University and trained in the new University to be formed, what are going to be the chances as between the two sets of pupils. Does it require very much imagination to see that the pupils in the headquarters, Madras, will certainly have a better chance than the persons coming from a university located elsewhere? The Madras University has already got a reputation behind it and has established a particular standard. What is the standard of the new university? It will surely take a long time before people would be prepared to accept the standard of the new university as equal to the standard here. These are factors that are to be considered before the House agrees to the arrangement now proposed by the hon. the Minister for Education.

"Again, the hon. the Minister is putting the cart before the horse. What is now done is this. We have got to develop the educational facilities and then we have to form a university. Now take the central places which are referred to in this Bill. For instance, let us take Vizagapatam, let us take Rajahmundry, let us take Anantapur. Now, can it be said that any of these places have developed in such a way that they may be considered fit for recognition as university centres? The old Act gives room to both the Government and the university authorities to recognize particular centres as university centres and develop them. If these are developed and if they come to a particular standard then it would be time to consider the scheme of forming a new University. For instance in the United Provinces they do not consider the question of forming new affiliated universities two or three at a time. They develop firstly and then form a separate type of unitary university, just as in the case of the Benares University, the Lucknow University and the Aligarh University. In all those cases it has not been a matter of first passing the Act and then trying to develop the centre. I can quite understand the position now taken if there was no provision in the present Madras University Act for recognizing particular places. There is provision in the present Act and I do not see what object is served by a Bill of this kind. After all nothing useful is going to be done. The hon. the Minister spoke of technological institutes.

1-30 p.m. "What stands in the way of a technological institute being located at Vizagapatam? Is there any difficulty in doing that under the Madras University Act? I do not find any. We have already a training college at Rajahmundry and an engineering college and a medical school at Vizagapatam which are of the same standard as those at Madras. When all these institutions come up to the required standard and when they are able to look after themselves, then it will be time to think of a separate university. After all, what is the money that is likely to be available from the Local Government for these higher education purposes? I certainly will object if very large sums are going to be spent on higher education and if adequate provision is not made for elementary

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Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I take it then that it is possibly a misconception? However I am and have always been in favour of the existence of a Staff Selection Board, and I only want to draw the attention of that Board to these irregularities. Now, may I ask the hon. Member in charge to consider the desirability of placing all the applications that have been received before the Board and allowing the Board itself to say which of the applications meet the requirements called for in the notification and among these which deserve to be selected and which not.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ As I have already said, the former practice was so. I do not know what the present practice is ”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask whether the hon. Member's attention has been drawn to an article which appeared recently in newspapers? My information is that such a thing has been done. I have got a definite piece of information which I think is fairly accurate. I have not gathered it from thin air? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Then, Sir, I shall inquire.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ I also heard that some kind of preliminary body is submitting these applications to the Board. I hope my hon. Friend will look into this.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask whether the practice of appointing local committees for the selection of sub-inspectors of police has been permanently given up? I find from an advertisement that candidates who wish to apply for these posts are asked to apply to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police or somebody in the Police Department? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the answer given in clause (a) which states that ‘ no local committees have yet been constituted for the mufassal ’. In regard to the mufassal, the old practice will continue until local committees have been constituted.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ I may mention that when I put a question last year asking as to why these committees were not appointed, the hon. the Law Member replied that that he would inquire into the matter. If my recollection serves me right, he said that, owing to some urgency and owing to the fact that only a small number of people were going to be recruited, they did not appoint local committees but that in succeeding years they would do so. Now I find there is advertisement in the papers calling for applications for posts of sub-inspectors. So I am asking the hon. the Law Member whether the system of appointing local committees has been permanently given up.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The intention of the Government is to constitute local committees.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ Are there not rules governing preliminary elimination? If there are rules, I wish to know whether such rules exonerate either the Government or the Staff Selection Board of its responsibility of making a proper selection in conformity with those rules? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The question is whether there is any preliminary elimination by any person or body other than the Board. I have said I will inquire.

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The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“It is clearly stated that appointment of local committees will be continued. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that a departure has been made this year.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I am afraid the hon. Member did not hear me properly. I said ‘local committees will be appointed’.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to revise the decisions made by the Board inasmuch as a preliminary elimination was made by another body?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“I have said I shall look into the question whether there has been any preliminary elimination.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“In view of the answer given just now by the hon. the Law Member, viz., that district committees will be appointed, may I ask the hon. Member whether the Government bestowed any attention on this matter before it came to such a decision. My hon. Friend, the Law Member, will remember that he opposed a measure for the abolition of the Staff Selection Board. As a considerable section of this House is dissatisfied with the constitution of the Selection Board and as on the last occasion when a vote on this question was taken there were equal number of votes and it was only the casting vote of the President that allowed the continuance of this Board, may I ask the Government whether they bestowed any attention on the point before they came to a decision in regard to the question of appointment of local committees.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I am afraid it will take a long time for me to answer this question. But I may say that Members of this House and the Government are in general agreement with the principle underlying the appointment of a Public Services Commission as soon as possible. Speaking for myself, I am afraid I adhere to the opinion that the Staff Selection Board is the right type of institution. If there are any complaints as to the personnel and management of that Board or the method on which it is run, speaking for myself, again, I am perfectly willing to be corrected and guided by the opinions of this Council. But I remain convinced still, subject to any conversion of my views that may hereafter take place, that the principle underlying the Staff Selection Board is a right one, an inevitable one and ought to be continued. That being so, so far as the appointments under my charge are concerned, I propose to recognize the Staff Selection Board and the principles underlying the establishment and maintenance of that Board, and I shall be grateful for any advice or suggestion that may emanate from this hon. House regarding the personnel and the composition of the Board or committees.”

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—“Sir, with reference to the last portion of the answer, it is stated that the Board has also assisted the Government in the selection of candidates for the posts of Deputy Superintendent, etc. May I know whether the Staff Selection Board is seized of jurisdiction by virtue of its constitution to make selection in all those departments, or is it by virtue of a reference made by the heads of departments that the Staff Selection Board makes the selections?”

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colleges to be developed into these unitary types of organizations? I think this is only an attempt to give some sort of stone when there is a demand for bread, and nothing more.

"Again there is another point which my Andhra friends will have to deeply consider over. So long as the Madras Presidency continues to be what it is, and there is not going to be an Andhra province separately, the central Government will have to be in Madras. All the persons who will be recruited directly will be recruited in Madras. When there are applications both from pupils trained in the Madras University and trained in the new University to be formed, what are going to be the chances as between the two sets of pupils. Does it require very much imagination to see that the pupils in the headquarters, Madras, will certainly have a better chance than the persons coming from a university located elsewhere? The Madras University has already got a reputation behind it and has established a particular standard. What is the standard of the new university? It will surely take a long time before people would be prepared to accept the standard of the new university as equal to the standard here. These are factors that are to be considered before the House agrees to the arrangement now proposed by the hon. the Minister for Education.

"Again, the hon. the Minister is putting the cart before the horse. What is now done is this. We have got to develop the educational facilities and then we have to form a university. Now take the central places which are referred to in this Bill. For instance, let us take Vizagapatam, let us take Rajahmundry, let us take Anantapur. Now, can it be said that any of these places have developed in such a way that they may be considered fit for recognition as university centres? The old Act gives room to both the Government and the university authorities to recognize particular centres as university centres and develop them. If these are developed and if they come to a particular standard then it would be time to consider the scheme of forming a new University. For instance in the United Provinces they do not consider the question of forming new affiliated universities two or three at a time. They develop firstly and then form a separate type of unitary university, just as in the case of the Benares University, the Lucknow University and the Aligarh University. In all those cases it has not been a matter of first passing the Act and then trying to develop the centre. I can quite understand the position now taken if there was no provision in the present Madras University Act for recognizing particular places. There is provision in the present Act and I do not see what object is served by a Bill of this kind. After all nothing useful is going to be done. The hon. the Minister spoke of technological institutes.

1-30 p.m. "What stands in the way of a technological institute being located at Vizagapatam? Is there any difficulty in doing that under the Madras University Act? I do not find any. We have already a training college at Rajahmundry and an engineering college and a medical school at Vizagapatam which are of the same standard as those at Madras. When all these institutions come up to the required standard and when they are able to look after themselves, then it will be time to think of a separate university. After all, what is the money that is likely to be available from the Local Government for these higher education purposes? I certainly will object if very large sums are going to be spent on higher education and if adequate provision is not made for elementary

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(b) A petition was sent to the Government by certain Adi-Andhra ryots of Chataparra, Kistna district, requesting that they may be exempted from the payment of the inclusion fee. A copy of the petition was also addressed to the Collector.

(c) No other such petition has been received by the Government. They do not know whether the Collector received other petitions.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—“ May I ask the hon. the Law Member, in view of the large amount of inclusion fees that has been collected, whether any steps have been taken to take water to all those lands that are newly included in the ayacut ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I shall make inquiries, Sir.”

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—“ As regards clause (b) of the question, I want to know whether any orders have been passed on the petition of the Adi-Andhras.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ One petition was rejected but another is pending.”

Land Revenue.

Memorial from Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar of Bhavani.

* 309 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial dated the 15th April 1925, from one A. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar of Bhavani in Coimbatore district that he worked as a time-keeper overseas for four years during the war and afterwards and if so, whether the facts mentioned by him about that service are correct;

(b) whether it is a fact that he applied several times for some appointment and for the grant of some lands on darkhast and if so, whether all his applications have resulted in nothing; and

(c) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry into the matter and if so, with what result?

A.—The memorial has been received and is under inquiry.

Srirangam Temple.

Report of the committee on repairs to Srirangam temple.

* 310 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the committee appointed some years ago for making a report on the repairs necessary for the Srirangam temple has been received by the Government and if so, when;

(b) when the last committee meeting was held and when the report was submitted to the Government and what have been the recommendations made by the committee;

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(c) if no report has yet been made to the Government, whether any draft report has been prepared, if any members of the committee have signed the report and if so, who;

(d) when was the draft prepared and when was the last signature affixed; and why there has been delay in the completion and submission of the report; who are the members that have not yet signed the report and why; and

(e) whether the several buildings attached to the temple require urgent repairs, whether the Government will be pleased to arrange to get the report very early and in any case execute the urgent repairs without any further delay?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The committee last met on 22nd December 1924.

(c) No draft report has yet been prepared.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government understand that portions of the temple buildings require repairs. The Government have not admitted any liability to do the repairs.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know if the draft report has been received since this answer was sent to the Council office? It is stated that no draft report had been received. I do not know when this answer was received by the Council Office. I want therefore to know whether the report has since been received and disposed of.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“No, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Sir, may I know why this committee was appointed if the Government had not admitted any liability to do the repairs?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I must refer the hon. Member to the resolution of the Council which recommended the appointment of this Committee and which the Government accepted. The reasons for the appointment of the committee are stated in the discussions on that resolution.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I appeal to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to ask the Religious Endowments Board to examine the liability of the Government in this matter?”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“In view of the long period that has elapsed since the appointment of the committee, will the Government ask the committee to expedite the report?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Apparently the hon. Member Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar knows that the hon. the Revenue Member cannot answer both the questions; he has put another question before the last question of Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti has been answered.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I thought that the hon. the Revenue Member was not giving any answer to that question as I saw the hon. Member turning that side and talking to another hon. Member on the opposite row. That is why I put the question.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Probably the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government did not hear me.”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I would like to see what the report of the committee is before I take any action."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member in charge whether he would take steps to expedite the report, seeing that it is about four years or so since the committee was appointed ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Since this answer was prepared and sent in, there has been a meeting of the committee and steps have been taken to expedite the getting of the information which the Council required in the resolution that was passed."

Village Establishments.

Religion, caste, etc., of village officers in Mangalore taluk.

* 311 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before this House a statement showing religion, caste and sub-caste of the various village officers (potails and shanbogues) in the Mangalore taluk of South Kanara and state—

(a) whether any particular community has a preponderance over others in the holding of village officers' appointments in that taluk ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of such preponderance, weaker communities suffer from their highhandedness and tyranny ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps in order to counteract such predominance ?

A.—The Government are not aware of any useful purpose that would be served by compiling such a statement and therefore regret they are unable to comply with the request.

(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information on the points referred to in these clauses of the question.

Bench Courts.

Alleged treatment of Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., President of the Second-class Bench Court, Tanjore.

* 312 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, when Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., was President of the Second-class Bench Court, Tanjore, he complained to the District Magistrate that the Subdivisional Magistrate Mr. T. N. Chokkalinga Mudaliyar was transferring cases from his file without (i) calling for remarks in the first instance, (ii) without recording reasons for the transfer, and (iii) at an advanced stage of the trial, thereby lowering the prestige of his Court ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate sent for the President and asked him to resign his appointment as President on the ground of illhealth, and that if he did not do so he would remove him from the President's place ?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

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Civil Justice.

Subordinate Judges in the Presidency.

* 313 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Sub-Judges are considered to be holding temporary appointments and how many of them have over five years' service as Sub-Judges and how many have had between three and five years' service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that service as temporary Judges counts for increase of pay but is of no use for fixing pension ;

(c) what the lowest number of temporary Sub-Judges has been within the last ten years and in what year ; and

(d) whether the Government have any intention of increasing the number of permanent Sub-Judges ?

A.—(a) There are at present 17 temporary sub-courts and 17 acting sub-judges will be considered to hold temporary appointments. Of the acting sub-judges 8 have put in more than five years' service and 7 between three and five years' service.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of temporary sub-judges was lowest in 1919, being 16.

(d) The number of sub-judges depends on the number of permanent sub-courts. The question of permanently retaining any of the temporary courts will be examined shortly by the Government.

Increase in the number of District Judges and District Collectors.

* 314 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Secretary of State regarding the increase in the number of District Judges and District Collectors belonging to the Provincial service and if so, when and to what effect ;

(b) whether the Government have any hope of getting the increase sanctioned in the near future and if so, when and to what extent ; and

(c) whether the Government have any intention of fixing the number of posts of district judges and sub-judges to be given to the sub-judges already in service and if so, when they intend to publish this scheme and to what effect ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to clause (a). The matter is not within the powers of the Local Government.

Court of Subordinate Judge in Coimbatore.

* 315 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the final orders have been passed as to whether there should be in the district of Coimbatore one court with two sub-judges or two separate sub-courts ; and

(b) if there are to be two sub-courts, whether the Government have come to any conclusion as to the place or places where the courts should be located and if so, to what effect ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not yet come to a final decision in the matter. For the present the temporary additional sub-court is to be abolished with effect from the 1st August 1925 and the Presiding Officer posted to the principal sub-court as additional sub-judge.

Irrigation.

Raising the full tank level of Purikulam tank.

* 316 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of raising the F.T.L. (full tank level) of Purikulam tank was twice moved in this Council on 13th October 1924 and on 4th February 1925 ;

(b) whether funds have been allotted for this work since February 1925 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the ordinary repairs to this tank are being held back ;

(d) whether the work will be started this year and finished before September 1926 ; and

(e) if the allotment of funds be not feasible, whether Government are going to do the ordinary repairs at least during the current year in sluices, bund and the supply channel which is contracted and silted up ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) An estimate for raising the full tank level of Paraikulam which has joint irrigation with Purikulam is about to be sanctioned—if funds can be allotted, the work will be begun this year.

(e) This will be considered.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With regard to clause (a), may I know, Sir, whether it will be favourably considered ? ”

Executive Engineers in charge of Godavari and Kistna deltas.

* 317 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the names of the Executive Engineers in charge of the various divisions in the Godavari and the Kistna deltas during the last ten years and the period during which the said officers were in charge of each division ?

A.—A statement has been prepared and sent to the hon. Member.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—“ Though the statement was not published, it has been placed on the table ; and may I ask the hon. the Law Member to see that transfers are effected in the Kistna Eastern division every three and four months ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I have made a note of that, Sir.”

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Malabar Affairs.

Compensation to Mr. Theyyunni Menon for losses during the Mappilla rebellion.

* 318 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from one C. Theyyunni Menon, Manager of the Elementary School at Ariyur, near Mannarghat in Malabar, requesting that a sum of Rs. 300 may be given to him as compensation for the destruction of his school building by the Mappillas in the recent rebellion;

(b) whether it is a fact that the military operating in the locality occupied the building and that the Mappillas set fire to it only after their advent;

(c) whether the subdivisional officer of Malappuram has made any inquiries on the subject and whether he is satisfied that the petitioner's is a fit case for granting compensation;

(d) whether the petitioner Theyyunni Menon has put up at his own cost a new building for his school and is conducting it; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give any compensation to the petitioner; if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information on these points.

(e) No; the Government are not prepared to consider any further claims for compensation for losses arising out of the Mappilla rebellion.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“Sir, with regard to the answer to clauses (b), (c) and (d) I find that the Government have no information. May I ask the Government whether whenever any substantial allegations are made in an application, it is not necessary for the Government and fair to the party concerned that the Government make an investigation and satisfy themselves whether the allegations are true or false?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I am anxious not to be considered guilty of any discourtesy. It was because the Government came to the conclusion that no further claims for compensation should be considered, that they thought it unnecessary to make any further inquiry as to the conditions precedent on which alone claims for damages should be considered.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“May I bring to the notice of the Government that this is not a new claim. The matter was pending before the local authorities, and the party could not proceed further simply because the district authorities had not disposed of the application in proper time.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“May I ask whether the application was sent early enough or after it was time barred?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“There is no question of time bar. There are certain claims for compensation which were preferred. It is not necessary for me to go into the question whether they are

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rightly filed or wrongly filed. But the Government came to the conclusion that if such claims were entertained there was no knowing where they would stop, and that they should not therefore undertake any liability."

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"The fact is that the applicant preferred a claim immediately after the school building was burnt down, and the petition was pending before the district authorities and they disposed of the question summarily, and then the petitioner brought it to the notice of the Government. I therefore suggest that it is but fair that the Government should consider the question on its merits."

Panchayat Courts.

Depressed class representative in the South Village Panchayat Court, Coimbatore.

* 319 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one Ranga Panoady, a member of the depressed classes, was duly elected as one of the members of the South Village Panchayat Court, Coimbatore town, during the month of July last and his name was subsequently gazetted ;

(b) if so, why he was not called upon until now to attend the meeting of the village panchayat court ;

(c) whether he was formally informed of his election either by quoting the gazette or otherwise ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clause (a), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is understood that the court has arranged to meet on fixed days in each week and to dispense with the formal notice in regard to each meeting and that in pursuance of this practice no notice was sent to the newly-elected member.

(c) The Revenue Divisional Officer has since informed the member of his election and the latter is now reported to be attending the court.

(d) Does not arise.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—"With reference to clause (b) may I know why there was so much delay of about four or five months after the election of that Adi-Dravida was declared by the Revenue Divisional officer, and that too after referring the matter to the head of the administration?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As will appear from clause (b) of the answer, the court had fixed certain days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for meetings. The members of the court and the Divisional officer took it for granted that the newly elected member would have come to know that the court was meeting on such days. Mr. Veerian and other gentlemen who took an interest in the matter apparently found out that the gentleman had not received information about the meetings, and Mr. Veerian has drawn the attention of the Government to that fact, and the Government pointed out that a

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more business-like procedure must be followed, so that the newly elected member was told that the court was sitting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and he is now attending those meetings."

Police.

Crime in Karkal taluk.

* 320 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether, owing to the large number of murders with firearms committed in the Karkal taluk during the last nine years and the small proportion of convictions obtained in such cases, the Government will see their way to adopt special steps by deputing special police officers for the said area?

A.—There have been no murders in the Karkal taluk since 1922. There is, consequently, no need for any special measures.

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is quite convinced that the answer given here on the paper is accurate throughout. I have information of a very alarming nature just to the opposite effect, namely, that since 1922 there have been twenty murders in this Karkal taluk."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Some such suggestion was contained in a letter which came to Government and therefore they asked the local authorities and the answer given is the result. I shall again ask the local officers with reference to the statement that has fallen from my hon. Friend."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I take it, Sir, that wherever there are large numbers of murders, say in a particular taluk, or district, that the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to take special measures to protect the people of such places?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The hon. Member is perhaps aware that I have had the honour of having certain conversations with him regarding his own locality. But if in any particular locality there are any alarming features, they will certainly be considered."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know from whom the information was received that there have been no murders since 1922. We have been making enquiries and it is notorious that there have been several cases of murder."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The informant is the Collector and District Magistrate. He may be quite wrong. I will write to him again, seeing that two hon. Members of this House have assured me and have made themselves partly or wholly responsible for the statement that there are several murders that escaped the attention and action of the magistracy, and further enquiry will be made."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The fact is, Sir, that many of these murders do not end in conviction at all." (Laughter.)

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend, I thought, was an assistant sessions judge at one time and he knows that very strong cases sometimes do not end in conviction."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" No, Sir, somebody must be hanged," (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Presumably myself."

A VOICE :—" Mr. Saldanha is speaking as an M.L.C. but not as assistant sessions judge."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Does it not follow if, in a large number of cases very few end in conviction, that something is wrong somewhere, and that the police are not on the alert?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We have already far exceeded the time allotted for questions."

Railways.

Casualties in the recent Ponneri train tragedy.

* 321 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of lives lost in the recent Ponneri train tragedy;
- (b) what was the main reason for such an accident;
- (c) what steps and other remedial measures were taken by the concerned railway to prevent any further accident; and
- (d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) Ten.

(b) The persons killed were walking along the railway line to Ponneri instead of going along the road and had to cross a bridge over a jungle stream. The bridge had only a narrow footway of zinc sheeting. As they were crossing the bridge they were run into by the local passenger train. It was dark and the engine was running tender foremost. The bridge is not usually made use of by the public. In this case the victims took a quick cut along the railway line in their hurry to get to a festival.

(c) It is not possible to prevent such accidents if people will trespass on the railway lines.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know out of the ten lives that were lost, how many were Adi-Dravidas?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not know if any one was."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" In regard to clause (b) may I know whether the Government will be pleased to ask the Railway authorities to have search-lights for their engines, so that we may avoid such accidents in the future?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" May I suggest that the engines with search lights are likely to give rise to more frequent accidents. That is the trouble with regard to the motor cars carrying bright lights which have the effect of dazzling people and bringing them more within the zone of accidents."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Veterinary.

Alleged compulsory inoculation against rinderpest.

322 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that compulsory inoculation has been enforced in some taluks against rinderpest, and if so, in how many taluks;

(b) how many veterinary assistant surgeons have been working in each of such taluks;

(c) whether any more hands have been posted to those taluks to cope up with the work of compulsory inoculation; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes; in 15 taluks at different periods.

(b) The touring veterinary assistant surgeons in whose jurisdiction the taluks lay attended to inoculation with the help in some cases of assistants not otherwise engaged from elsewhere.

(c) & (d) Eight.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Condition of the Ghat road from Charmadi to Mysore.

323 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to his answer to question No. 1081 given on 21st October 1924 (XX-932 and 989) and to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that since the present monsoon broke out, the Ghat road from the Charmadi village to the frontier of the Mysore territory has been in a most unsatisfactory condition practically impossible for even carts to use except at great damage to conveyance and injury to bullocks;

(b) whether this state of disrepair is brought about every year; and

(c) whether considering the importance of this main artery of traffic as recognized in the report of the president of the district board (XX-989), what steps Government have taken or are going to take in conjunction with the district board for placing the route in a suitable condition for traffic?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The District Board should take the necessary action as the road in question is a second-class road. The Government, however, propose to give a grant of Rs. 30,000 in the current year to the South Kanara District Board for the repair of damage to second-class roads.

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Depressed classes.*Government grants to the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore.*

324 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what are the various grants-in-aid which Government have given to the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore during the last three years for maintaining the following institutions:—

- (i) free day and night schools;
- (ii) boarding houses;
- (iii) industrial workshops; and
- (iv) settlements;

(b) what is the grant-in-aid given to various institutions maintained by the Catholic and Protestant Missionary Societies for the elevation of the depressed classes in South Kanara;

(c) whether the Educational authorities have been approached by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, for grants in connexion with the scheme as to adult education among depressed classes and, if so, how far Government propose to comply with their requests; and

(d) what steps the Labour department has taken or proposes to take for the vocational education of the depressed classes either by starting their own schools or aiding depressed class mission institutions or other such missionary institutions in South Kanara?

A.—(a) The following grants were paid to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, in the years 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25—

| Items. | 1922-23. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| (i) Free day and night schools (seven schools, two of these were closed in 1924-25). | 1,752 (T) 165 (F) | 1,644 (T) 3,943 (B) | 1,159 (T) |
| (ii) Boarding houses | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| (iii) Industrial Workshops | 1,480 | 625 | 625 |
| (iv) Settlements—Deepening of wells in three settlements. | 2,715 | .. | .. |
| (v) Miscellaneous (half the cost of eye treatment of an Adi-Dravida boy). | 43 | .. | .. |

(b) The following grants were paid to schools maintained by the Catholic and Protestant Missionary societies during the last three years:—

| Name of Mission. | 1922-23 | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---------|----------|----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| (i) Roman Catholic Mission—Thirteen Adi-Dravida schools—Teaching grant. | .. | 181 | 761 |
| (ii) K.E. Mission—Three Adi-Dravida schools—Teaching grants. | 144 | 263 | 418 |

(c) The Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission has submitted an application to the Director of Public Instruction for grants-in-aid for adult education among the depressed classes. The application is under consideration.

(T) represents Teaching grants; (B) represents Buildings grants; (F) represents Furniture grants.

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- (d) The Labour department has been paying grants towards the maintenance of the carpentry workshop attached to the Court Hill School under the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. That department does not propose to take any further steps at present towards the vocational education of the depressed classes in South Kanara.

Court of Wards and Zamindars.

Purchase of a bungalow for the Sivaganga Zamindar.

325 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether agreeably to the promise made by Sir Arthur Knapp the Government have looked into the papers relating to the purchase of a bungalow for the Sivaganga Zamindar at Madras and, if so, with what result?

A.—The Government have looked into the papers and find the Court of Wards was guided by professional advice as to the valuation of the property.

Kist due from Sivaganga estate.

326 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the kist instalments due from the Sivaganga estate for fasli 1334 were paid on due date; otherwise to give the several dates of payment; and also whether interest was charged on overdue payments;

(b) what is the actual amount of debt standing on 1st July 1925, who the creditors are, and what amount of interest the debts carry;

(c) whether there is any arrangement for the repayment, if so, what; and

(d) what is the actual amount of maintenance paid to the zamindar per month?

A.—(a) The kist instalments of Sivaganga for fasli 1334 were paid within the fasli. The Government does not know the exact dates of payment of the various instalments.

(b) The outstanding debts are Rs. 5 lakhs due to the Imperial Bank of India with interest at 7 per cent per annum and Rs. 3 lakhs due to the Government with interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. A sum of Rs. 38,000 is outstanding towards interest.

(c) The debts will be repaid from the surplus income of the estate. The Court of Wards proposes to pay during the current fasli the interest on the two loans and Rs. 1 lakh towards the Government loan.

(d) Rs. 8,000 per mensem.

Land Revenue.

Remission on certain portions of fields in waste wet lands.

327 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolution of this House regarding the remission of kist on portions of fields in waste wet lands was approved of by Governemnt;

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- (b) whether the Government have issued any orders on the same ; and
 (c) whether he will place the same on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) The Government were unable to accept the recommendation made

- (b) & (c) The Board's report, dated 2nd December 1924, with the orders of Government thereon ^a is laid on the table.

Cultivation of assigned darkhast lands.

328 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the speech of the hon. Member Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Sahib on pages 830–31 of Vol. XXII of this Council's proceedings and my speech on 17th March 1925 (Vol. XXIII, page 143) in which attention was called to darkhast lands assigned lying long uncultivated and to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken or contemplate taking in order to see that they are brought under cultivation within a reasonable period to be fixed by the Collector as suggested in the former's speech ; and

(b) whether Government are going to release such areas outside of the lands reserved for Adi-Dravidas for the benefit of ex-service men and poor landless villagers and poor workmen other than Adi-Dravidas ?

A.—(a) A report has been called for from the Collector of South Kanara.

(b) The suggestion is under enquiry.

Panchayat Courts.

The Mangalore Village Panchayat Court.

329 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in regard to the Mangalore Village Panchayat Court—

(a) what is the extent of its local jurisdiction ;

(b) what is the number of members of the Court ;

(c) what is the number of suits filed and in arrears and disposed of in each of the years of 1922, 1923 and 1924 ;

(d) what its establishment consists of and what is the pay of each member of its establishment ;

(e) whether there have been complaints as to the insufficiency of its establishment and its pay and what orders Government have passed or propose to pass ;

(f) what is the quantity and the value of the various items of stationery (like pens, pencils, paper, nibs, blotting paper) given each year to the establishment ; and

(g) whether there have been complaints as to the insufficiency of the stationery given to this Court ; what orders have been passed ?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—“ May I suggest, Sir, that it would be conducive to greater convenience if these questions and answers are distributed to us the previous evening. We generally come here about five minutes to eleven and we cannot go through all these questions. I do not think it will be in any way difficult to get these printed for delivery the previous day.”

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 545 infra.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not know what the Government will say in the matter. But this has been a practice of some standing ; even from days before the present Reforms, we used to place the answers half an hour before the President takes his seat and now it is done one hour before. As a matter of fact it is with the greatest difficulty that we obtain these answers. Sometimes we get them on the very morning of the day on which they have to be placed on the table. I happen to know for the answers relating to two or three days the Government have had to pay overtime. The Superintendent, Government Press, refused to print them without the sanction for overtime, and sanction was obtained yesterday and it is likely to be so for the remaining two days also. Printing on the previous day, I suppose, will mean that we should have to forego answers to several questions ; I mean several questions would be delayed if they are to be given a day sooner. Anyhow, it is a matter to be considered."

Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—" If a few questions are delayed, it would be very much more convenient, because the Government would not have to answer so many questions at a time. But I am sure we will be better informed on these questions if they are sent one day earlier."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The hon. Sir U. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As you very rightly said, Sir, I may also say that the practice has been of some duration. 12-15 p.m. If I may be allowed to say so, Government will look into this matter and see whether it is feasible to have the questions printed and distributed earlier."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot support the suggestion made by my hon. Friend here. Sir, the practice in the House of Commons is, as you are aware, that starred questions are orally answered, even questions which are circulated previously. Generally, oral answers are given by the Member or the Minister when the questions are put. If we are to adopt this suggestion, we will be instituting a practice contrary to that in the House of Commons."

II

DATES OF THE NEXT SITTINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think, Sir, at one time, Members of this Honourable House were anxious to know when the next sittings of the Legislative Council would be held. I believe, Sir, information is at the disposal of the hon. the President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I thank the hon. Member. I propose to inform hon. Members when we shall meet on the next two occasions. As matters stand at present, and with reference to the engagements of all concerned, I propose to adjourn the session, when we adjourn next week, to October 28th, Wednesday ; and in that month, October 30th and October 31st will be non-official days. A rule has recently been made by the Government of India, which will be communicated to hon. Members, that the allotment of non-official days cannot be changed from day to day without the sanction of the Local Government. And as hon. Members, especially the Leader of the Opposition, wanted to know beforehand what days would be allotted, I am saying this with the permission of His Excellency the Governor who has allotted these days, October 30th and 31st. The next meeting after that

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we propose for December 17th; and in that month, 19th December, Saturday, and 21st December, Monday, will be non-official days. That is all so far as we can forecast at present."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the proposed dates of the December meeting unalterable? I would rather have the meeting earlier, because December is the month when generally people go out for a holiday, and if we begin to sit on the 17th, we may not be able to finish well in advance of the Christmas week."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May we rest content with the allotment for October and then see how things develop? "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask, Sir, whether these days do not clash with the Dassara holidays? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have particularly taken care to see that they do not clash."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, is it not possible to fix the ordinary days as well, i.e., approximately say how long the Council will be sitting in October? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say, Sir, that certainly there will be Government business for two days; but, if the Land Revenue Settlement Bill receives the sanction of the Governor-General, it may take a day longer."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" For the present, as matters stand, the Government days will be only three in October."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Two. They may be more."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" If the Andhra University Bill is ready after the Select Committee stage, it will be discussed in October."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I submit that it may not be possible to discuss it in October; possibly you are not aware, Sir, that some of the local boards and municipalities have their elections in that month? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say that so far as October days are concerned, those days were fixed because they had to be arranged with reference to the various programmes, including the tour programme of His Excellency."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" In view of the fact that the Malabar Tenancy Bill is a private Bill, I wish to bring to your notice that in its final stages, it will require four or five days. May I know whether you propose to treat the Malabar Tenancy Bill hereafter as a non-official work or an official work? If it is a non-official work, we shall have to bring it to the notice of His Excellency and see that more days are allotted for non-official work in the October sittings in order to finish the Malabar Tenancy Bill."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Under the rule, though as a matter of convenience and in order to regulate the business of hon. Members and to enable them to fix their other engagements, these days have been

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allotted, there is nothing to prevent His Excellency from allotting fresh days for the Malabar Tenancy Bill if it becomes fit for further discussion. Then we shall have more days."

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement^a of resolutions passed in the Council during the last two sessions and action taken thereon by the Government.

With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 225 at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of G.O. No. 73, ^b Judicial, dated 12th February 1925, on the Report of the Special Officer on the reorganization of the Armed Reserves in the Presidency.

IV

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The discussion on the Andhra University Bill was resumed.

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, it may perhaps at the very outset, look very strange that a person who does not possess any intimate knowledge of the conditions in Andhradesa should rise to speak a few words on this Bill. So far as the discussion has gone, two Tamilians have raised their voice of protest against this Bill. If it is permissible for some Tamilian Members of this House to speak against the Bill, such privilege may also be claimed by other Tamilians who are inclined to give their support to this Bill. I do not desire that any impression should exist, either here or elsewhere, that the Tamilian Members of this House are opposed to this Bill. It is with a view more to disabuse the House of that impression, to drive out any such erroneous impression that I feel myself called upon to rise and offer a few remarks on the features inherent in this Bill. In the course of the discussion, one or two hon. Members from the Ceded districts were up in revolt against this Bill, because they had a fear of being yoked to the Andhra University Bill. That argument of theirs seems to proceed upon the impression which the previous speakers and the hon. the Minister for Education left on their minds in regard to the location of the university centre. If I understood the speech of the Minister for Education aright, in view of certain importance that he attached to Vizagapatam, the impression left upon my mind and upon the minds of others as well was that he has in mind Vizagapatam; and the distance between Vizagapatam and Ceded districts which are much nearer to Madras, seems to have necessarily provoked a chorus of opposition from the Ceded districts which seem to have a partiality to Madras on account of its proximity. In view of the fact that the hon. the Minister for Education gave us an assurance yesterday that he has kept his mind perfectly open on the matter, I hope and trust that he will try to overcome this opposition and meet these difficulties by reviewing the situation and, if possible, by hitting upon a more central, more convenient and more inviting place. It seems to me that the opposition, so far as it has proceeded, was directed more against the location of the university than against its formation.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 546-547 infra.

^b Printed separately.

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"On the question of formation, Sir, there seems to be almost complete unanimity of opinion. This question of the formation of the Andhra University has been before the public for some time past. There has been a great deal of persistent agitation, and this Bill is nothing but a tardy recognition of the justice of that agitation, and it indicates, in a large measure, the desire on the part of this Government not only to spread education, but also to create living universities in different parts of this province. If a university is to function properly, if a university is to be a real nucleus of intellectual and cultural activity of any province there cannot be the slightest doubt that so far as the Madras University is concerned, it has failed to achieve this object on account of the extensive jurisdiction which has been given to it. If you want any real work to be done, unless you restrict the jurisdiction, it is impossible in the nature of things, to show a good result. There is no use of blaming the Madras University, for it has been saddled with extensive jurisdiction over which it finds it difficult to exercise effective and adequate control. It is more with a view to give greater stability to the Madras University and more with a view to satisfy the clamour and the legitimate demands of the Andhradesa that it has been found possible and even necessary to constitute a sister university located somewhere in the Northern Circars or in the Ceded districts, as circumstances may warrant, so that the two sister universities may work together on parallel lines towards a common objective, the objective being the leavening of the intellectual, social and cultural life of the people of the province. Judged by that test, I cannot understand why there is serious objection to the formation of the university.

"Hon. Members might have already seen that the hon. the Minister for Education has introduced this scheme for the purpose of spreading elementary education. Taking last year, 1924-25, the expansion of elementary education has proceeded fairly well, and it will be seen if we turn to the supplemental grants which are going to come up for your consideration, that as many as 900 elementary schools are contemplated to be brought into existence in the very near future. Therefore, I hope and trust that at the rate at which we are proceeding with the spread of elementary education, within the next four or five years there will be a net-work of elementary schools spread over the entire area of this province. One hon. Member was against money being diverted to higher education because the establishment of a university might land this Government in heavy expenditure such as on buildings, the establishment of colleges and the employment of professors, their salaries, allowances, etc. Unless you are prepared to say that you are not for higher education, you must be prepared to meet this contingency. Most of us are willing to have higher education, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

"As for the objection raised by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, Mr. T. M. Narasimbachari, who was not disposed to transfer his affection to a new husband, I may say that, it was of his own making. If he is dissatisfied with his old husband, if he wants to get himself allied to a new and untrained husband, indeed he will have to pay a heavy and expensive dowry. It seems to me, however, that option may be reserved to some of the districts to the extent of allowing them some preference in respect of affiliation. So far as I have been able to understand the import of the Bill, there seems to be a statutory obligation imposed on those districts. But in the light of the remarks that fell from the hon. Member, Mr. Ratnasami, there seems to be no

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reason why some such exemption or concession should not be granted in favour of those districts which do not want to owe allegiance to the new University, but prefer to continue under the Madras University. I think some such arrangement on the lines suggested by some hon. Members may be taken into consideration.

"There is one point in this Bill on which I should like to lay some stress. It seems to me, Sir, that this Bill is far ahead of the Madras University Act in one respect. On turning to clause (10) of section 4, I find it stated that the University shall have power 'to institute and provide funds for the maintenance of (a) a Publication Bureau, (b) an Employment Bureau, (c) Students' Unions'. These features are quite new and are not to be found in the Madras University Act. To that extent, this Bill seems in my humble judgment to mark a step forward which we ought to welcome. Then, again, it has been rightly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons 'that the colleges in the Telugu country have not been sufficiently represented on the authorities of the Madras University'. How are we going to remedy that difficulty where there has not been sufficient and adequate representation in the matter of controlling the colleges and in the matter of meeting their wants? Then, again, we find that so far as the metropolis is concerned, over 900 Telugu students are reading in the colleges in the city of Madras. This places a handicap upon the South Indian students from the mufassal who in their anxiety to have the benefits of higher education resort to the metropolis. For some reasons which I need not mention, apparently owing to the want of accommodation or on account of the attitude of the Selection Board, these students have been placed at a very great disadvantage in getting a foothold in Madras. The establishment of a separate Andhra University is, in my judgment, likely to ease the situation to a certain extent. For, instead of 900 Telugu students flocking here and, thereby blocking the ingress of the South Indian students, if you have a separate Andhra University, I hope and trust that it will set free as much as 500 or 600 seats which will be made available for the Tamil students. This aspect of the question has not been stressed by any speaker who preceded me, and therefore I thought it necessary to advert to it. Most of us are aware that to compel a student in far-off Ganjam to go to Madras for the purpose of studying in the College of Engineering or in the Law College is a little too much. In the case of a student in affluent circumstances, the difficulty will not be felt. But in the case of a poor student, to compel him to travel a distance of 600 miles from Berhampur to Madras to receive his legal training is a little bit hard and I am aware of very many poor students who have changed their minds in regard to studying in Madras on account of the long distance and the high cost of living which Madras life entails. The Bill itself seems to be very highly conceived and it is perfectly laudable. The people of the Andhra districts really want it, and there is no reason why we should stand in their way. Moreover, in view of the fact that we Tamils are eager to have a university of our own, so far as our districts are concerned, if we now oppose this measure there is every danger of those Members of the Council turning the table on us when our turn comes here and when we ask for the establishment of a Tamil University. I can therefore do no better than say that I have not the least doubt that the new Andhra University will promote scholarship and research and influence the intellectual and social life of the people in those areas. There may be

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some defects here and there in the Bill, but they may well be discussed and considered and agreed upon in the Select Committee. But, so far as the Bill is concerned, I am in entire agreement with the hon. the Minister for Education. I congratulate him upon making up his mind to bring forward this Bill, though tardy it might perhaps be, and think that he will have it successfully piloted through."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, my first duty on this important occasion is to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for the courage he has mustered in introducing this Bill at this stage. To us whose life's ambition has been this, to us who have been fighting for the last thirty years that we in the North should have a University of our own, to those who cherished the hope that, after all, even in British India a university taught on language basis would come into existence, this is a hope realized and to that extent and more our thanks are due to the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. Some one asked, Sir, yesterday whether, though it is a fact that there had been some agitation some years ago in the Andhra conferences and throughout the Telugu districts, it was true that that feeling is still as powerful as it was before. My emphatic answer to that is in the affirmative. No doubt in recent years, it did not come to the surface with the same enthusiasm as it did before. But that was because political influences have been at work. On the one side the great non-Brahman movement and on the other the great non-co-operation movement have absorbed forces which could not be let loose to fight this battle. Fortunately, when those two conflicting elements were battling the hon. the Minister between the two found time to introduce a very happy and important measure. It was said, Sir, that this was not the proper time and that the hon. the Minister should have waited to see that institutions grew up somewhere in Vizagapatam, and that he could have well waited until a technological institution and research institutes had all grown up in the Northern Circars or rather, in the Telugu country. I see the hon. Member who raised that point over there. He is otherwise engaged. Well, Sir, there is a very old proverb in the Telugu language. I do not know whether the hon. Member from Coimbatore knows it. We have a Telugu proverb which says that madness will not be cured until the boy is married and that the boy will not be married unless the madness is cured. (A voice : There is also a similar proverb in Tamil). There seems to be a similar proverb in Tamil also. If so, it was lost on my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. For, if we should wait till the necessary institutions grow up in the Andhra country, it might take so long a time that many of us may not live to see them. It is just like saying that we should not ask for Swaraj until we became fit for it. That argument has been advanced long ago and answered, namely, that until you give us Swaraj we cannot fit ourselves for that kind of work."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"My hon. Friend seems to have mistaken what I said. I did not object to the developing new institutions or the strengthening of old ones. I said that the University was a gathering together of institutions which were there and that an institution should not be got up for the purpose of bringing into existence new institutions afterwards."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not think that we are now wiser than we were, Sir, if my hon. Friend's contention be that

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until institutions had already grown up there was yet time for a new university, I say it is a wrong argument and it is similar to the proverb about madness and marriage. If, on the other hand, he has objection to the growing up of institutions hereafter, my answer is that the growth of institutions would be possible when there is a university of our own. That is my point, and if it does not appeal to my hon. Friend, I cannot advance it further. Further, it is not my desire in this connexion to put forward any contentious arguments in this House. My hon. Friend from South Arcot has shown an olive branch and told us that his Tamil friends would very willingly support this measure, and we in our turn would be very glad and happy indeed to support them in any measure that may be brought forward here for a Tamil University, in whatever place it may be, in the Tamil country.

" Now, Sir, there is one other point to which I shall have to make some reference. A great authority in this House on educational matters has told us that he would prefer a new Telugu University to conduct the experiment of introducing the vernacular as the medium of education. We welcome the idea. We, the Telugus—I do not mean thereby to cast any reflection on the Tamils; let them not misunderstand me; we are brothers, we are equals and partners and we should look forward for progress equally—I was saying, we Telugus are not afraid of making an experiment such as this. No doubt, experiment involves the possibility of failure. No doubt, experiments involve cost, which perhaps excessive prudence might avoid. By merely incurring much expense, it is not possible to achieve success. Sir, all great projects require sacrifice, which ordinary men moving in the usual groove may not be prepared to undergo. But we, Sir, are perfectly willing and prepared to undergo these sacrifices and make these experiments. Thereby not only we, but also you, might be benefited even though at our expense.

" There are one or two points, however, which conclusively point to the necessity for a Telugu University apart from the points already raised in this House. It must be within the knowledge of every Member of this House that for some reason or other—I do not in the least call it intentional or designed—may be by force of circumstances, institutions have all grown up in the south and west of Madras and not in the north of Madras. There cannot be any doubt about it. You have only one Law College. I prefer that. I have no prejudice against that college; as a product of that College myself I do not undervalue the importance of a college like that. Then Sir, your Engineering College is to the south of Madras; your Forest College and your Agricultural College are situated in the Coimbatore district. Your colleges for women are only in Madras; your Training College is again to the south of Madras. Even our industrial institutes, all of them are in the West Coast or in the south. The Technical Institute, Madura, the soap factory, the jam factory and ever so many factories are to the south

12.45 p.m. of Madras and west of Madras and none in the north of Madras. For some reason or other, institutes of a technical character have all been placed, may be, as I told you, by force of circumstances to the south or west of Madras. That is one reason why we feel ourselves somewhat inferior. Sir, the establishment of this university, in our opinion, is at least for that reason justifiable. On the question raised by my hon. Friend from South Arcot, viz., the scramble for seats in the Colleges in the City of Madras for about 900 pupils, I may say that that

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is not all the number. Many students came here, asked for seats and when refused went back. Well, all this is due to our not having a university of our own.

"Now I have to make a few suggestions. The first suggestion is one about which there is some discussion going on in the country and that is as regards the name of the university. The university should be called Telugu University and not Andhra University. In the whole of the Telugu literature the word *Andhra* does not appear. We have heard of Telugu literature and not of Andhra literature. Considering that you are naming this university according to the name of the language rather than according to the name of the province or city like Calcutta, Aligarh or Benares University, I should prefer to give it a right name and not a wrong name. I may refer to the controversy which has sometime been going on in the country, viz., that the name Andhra does not really apply to the Telugu people. It might have been the belief but if my hon. Friend from Chittoor would look up the dissertation published in the annual number of the *Andhra Patrika* three years ago, he would find a very excellent article contributed by a very learned gentleman by name B. V. Sarma in which he has clearly pointed out that the Telugus are by no means Andhras. To me, the simple name 'Telugu university' is as charming as the Sanskrit name 'Andhra University.' We ourselves want to import into Telugu 90 per cent of the Sanskrit language. But that is no justification why the university should be called by the Sanskrit name 'Andhra' and why it should not be called the Telugu University.

"Coming to my friend Mr. Siva Rao's apprehensions with reference to the Ceded districts with which you Sir, (the hon. the Deputy President) are very much interested I would point out that there is a clause in this Bill under which the Local Government can easily say that the Bill applies to districts A, B and C or to Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah. I would draw attention to clause 1 (2). This is what it says:--'It shall come into force on such date and in such areas as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint'. In the area specified by the Local Government there are Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, and if my friends want it, they may move that those three districts in clause 3 be omitted. By a simple process they can free themselves off from the new university and remain faithful to their love. It is not desirable that we should emphasize this point. It is not in the least our desire to quarrel with our friends from the Ceded districts; we are perfectly willing to go along with them and to assist them or take them just as they please. We are entirely at their disposal and they can join us in our university. They are at perfect liberty. Nobody can think of compelling an unwilling partner to join us in a matter like this.

"Then Sir, there are one or two points to which I wish to make a reference. I gather from clause 44 that there would be no examinations by this university for three or four years. It leaves the jurisdiction of the examinations to the Madras University instead of to the university in the north; or what I gather is that until the first students reach the examination stage, that is to say, two years for the Intermediate and two or three years for the B.A. or the Honours course, we will not be in a position to have examinations. I am referring to clause 44 and I do not see any objection

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why the Telugu University should not conduct examinations for students who have been trained in the Madras University under the old curriculum.

"Then on the question of funds I have one or two suggestions to make. Section 5, Sir, makes me apprehend that the much debated conscience clause is surreptitiously introduced by means of the proviso. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government or the framers of the Bill that such a result should follow. In this very Council, myself and some friends of mine have fought very strenuously for the exclusion of the conscience clause for we do not believe in it. There are others in this Council who believe in it. This clause, though it does not specifically say so, would suggest that the conscience clause would practically be given effect to. However, that is again a matter for discussion in the Select Committee. I am sure that the Government will note the remarks which I have just now made.

"There is one other matter to be touched upon with reference to the funds for this university. I am sure that the reduction of the contribution will give us more money for our educational needs. On that score therefore, we will have no difficulty in establishing this university.

"There are some minor matters to which I wish to make reference. When the old Matriculation examination was abolished and the Government introduced in its place Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination, the profits of that examination coming to about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 were given to the university by the Government. I do not find any such provision in this Bill which would enable this university to claim its share from the profits arising out of the examination of the Telugu students. If the profit comes to Rs. 30,000, half of that sum would be Rs. 15,000 to which the new university is justly entitled. That money should, in my opinion, be given to it.

"There is one point to which reference was made yesterday. We were told that this university would certainly be worse than the present Madras University or that it would be as bad as the old Madras University since it did not provide sufficiently for research and for higher work. I fail to see how that inference can be drawn from the provisions of this Bill.

"Another question with which I have to deal is about what was published in the newspapers, viz., that the Bill did not give the impression that no inconvenience would be caused to the existing colleges for being affiliated to this university. No doubt, I confess, the clause in its present form supports that contention. It is put in such a way as to leave some apprehensions in the minds of managers of colleges. Take for instance the Masulipatam College. The Masulipatam College Missions have all agreed to shift either to Bezwada or to Guntur. The combined missions, the Church Mission Society, the American Mission, the Scottish Mission and a number of other missions have all agreed to pool their resources and have their first-grade college either at Bezwada or at Guntur where a hostel is being built. I am giving expression to a fear entertained in certain quarters about the promise that was hitherto given that no college in the Telugu districts would suffer on account of this Bill. The clause is very cautiously worded but still it does not facilitate the improvement of existing colleges into first-grade colleges, such as the Parlakimedi College or the Vizagapatam College. I know for a fact that of all the colleges in the north and for the matter of that, of all the colleges in the whole Presidency, the Vizianagram College

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is much better equipped than many others. I should like to know whether the provisions of this Bill deprive that college of the privilege of having Honours course. But that is a matter for the Select Committee. I now conclude by saying that the district from which I come whole-heartedly support this Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir we have listened to the opinions of the gentlemen coming from the Tamil-speaking portion of this Presidency on this Bill. We have, of course, listened also to the opinions of the gentlemen coming from different parts of the Telugu-speaking portion of the country and if I rise on the present occasion it is only to tell this hon. House what the opinion of the Malayalam-speaking portion of the Presidency is. I may at once say before I begin to make my other observations that we who come from the Kerala portion of the Madras Presidency entirely approve of the main principles of this Bill. The area of this Presidency, as we know, is very large and it is inhabited by people speaking four important languages and other unimportant languages, unimportant in the sense that they are not spoken by a large number of people. Obviously it is impossible for a single university like the existing Madras University to adequately and satisfactorily supply the needs of this vast area and large population speaking different languages.

"Therefore we find that the disintegration of the existing University and the establishment of different universities in different parts of the Presidency are both contemplated in the Madras University Act. This aspect of the Act was sufficiently emphasized when that Bill was under consideration in this House. I welcome this measure as the first step in the direction of the establishment of more universities in this Presidency in fulfilment of the object that was contemplated when the Madras University Act was passed. I find that one of my hon. Friends, the hon. Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai, the Minister for Development, is already taking steps to establish a Tamil University. His scheme is published in the newspapers that I read last night. He has issued a circular to all his Tamilian friends to attend a conference in Tanjore for the purpose of settling the preliminaries for the establishment of a Tamil University. When the question of a Tamil University comes to be considered in this House, I shall certainly give my support to it. I have, if I may be permitted to state so, a sort of selfish interest in supporting the present measure. For, the next step must necessarily be the founding of a Kerala University. Already we have been hearing a great deal about the Kerala University. The hon. the Minister himself in his introductory speech has referred to Travancore and to the publication of the report of the Travancore University Committee. Dr. Miller, probably the greatest educational force in South India, spoke about 30 years ago in a speech delivered at Tinnevely about the need for the establishment of a university on the West Coast. Sir Harold Stuart in a convocation speech emphasized this matter. Again towards the conclusion of the last session of this Council we heard a great deal about the need for a Kerala University. And the first step in the disintegration of the existing University is the foundation of an Andhra University.

"The establishment of a university on a satisfactory basis is a much-needed thing. It is a notorious fact that the existing University, I do not blame the Government for it, is inadequately supplied with funds. It is

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also well known that there are no endowments worth mentioning in support of this University. But I believe that when an Andhra University is established, or as my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu has styled it, when a Telugu University is established in a portion of the Northern Circars the chances are that that portion of the country which contains a large number of rich landlords and zamindars will supply the necessary funds for the founding of University halls and the endowment of University Chairs. Already the Raja of Pithapuram is maintaining out of his own funds a very good college in Godavari and there are very rich zamindars like the Raja of Venkatagiri and the Raja of Bobbili in that tract of the country. These gentlemen, I understand, have long purses and they may not be unwilling to loosen their purse strings in these matters. So, as I submitted, as a preliminary to the foundation and establishment of different university centres in different parts of the country it is essential that this University should be started and I heartily welcome the Bill and give my support to it.

"I may, however, say one or two things with regard to the place where the University should be located. We heard a great deal about it yesterday from the different members, particularly from members of the Telugu-speaking places. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education to take courage in both hands and as the hon. Member Mr. C. R. Reddi stated he should make up his mind to establish the University in one or other particular place. It may be at Berhampur, or it may be located at Vizagapatam because it would be very agreeable to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition or it may be at Guntur. But wherever it may be he must make up his mind to locate it at a certain place. In this he must be guided by the opinion of the majority of the people and also by the voice of the majority of the Members of this House when the report of the Select Committee is placed for the consideration of this House."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, some of the members here may perhaps find it difficult to account for the reluctance on the part of the members of the Ceded districts to bring themselves within the operation of this Andhra University Bill. To understand that it will be necessary for hon. Members to go back and study the beginning of the Andhra movement. In the earlier days there was not so much talk of culture and civilization of which we hear so much now. In the earlier days the idea was that the Tamilians of the city were invading the northern districts and were occupying all the official places there. In the Engineering department, in the hospitals we find the Tamilians as district officers recruited from the south and the Andhras felt that they had not their proportionate share in the administration. Hence the Andhra movement was started. Just taking a leaf out of the valuable example set by the Northern Circars, there is a desire to secure equal facilities for the Ceded districts and we find that the Statements of Objects and Reasons apply equally to the exclusion of the Ceded districts. Whether you take the proportion of students into consideration or the area concerned or the poverty of the students who require institutions closer at hand, a case will be made out for the Ceded districts having a university of their own. That fact indeed is recognized in the Bill itself. A special representation is sought to be given to the Ceded districts. Taking the centre for example under the Bill there are serious difficulties if first rate colleges are to be started in Anantapur or in Bellary. If the interests of the people are to be served, there are difficulties to be met because there are a lot of

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Kanarese-speaking men there. It will have to be an institution where Kanarese will have a due prominence. Again, Sir, there is Tirupati for example and they want a university. There is also Madanapalle. But we do believe in spite of all these difficulties that by continuing to attach ourselves to the Madras University we shall sooner realize our object, viz., of having a university of our own than if we attach ourselves to the Andhra University. My reasons are these. The Madras University is bound sooner or later to narrow its jurisdiction and restrict itself to an area which will be seven miles. It should be their constant policy to allow others to have their own university so that Madras may have a properly equipped university to serve its own purpose. If, on the other hand, the Ceded districts attach themselves to the Andhra University the question of a university of their own when it crops up will be given a bad place whereas the Madras University will be compelled to agree to it and it will avail itself of the first opportunity to give a university for the Ceded districts. It would be in the interests of the Andhra University itself to start with a reasonable area where these experiments could be more successful than if they have an unwieldy area. For these reasons the people of the Bellary district are not willing to be included within the scope of this Bill."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"At the outset I may say that I support this Bill, although I really belong to the Ceded districts. But at the same time I might almost say that I am not quite satisfied with the provisions of this Bill and I hope necessary changes will be made in the Select Committee stage.

"Sir, it has been said that it would be much easier for the Ceded districts to attach themselves to the Madras University rather than to the Andhra University. It is no doubt true that there is a legitimate apprehension on the part of the Ceded districts that, just as the Telugu districts have not had their proper representation in the old Madras University they (the Ceded districts) also might not have their proper representation in the Andhra University. But that does not clearly prove the case that they should not join it. It may be that we can aspire one day to have a university of our own. But till then I do not see any danger in including ourselves in the Andhra University. At least we cannot be worse off than what we now are in the Madras University. Such being the position I do not see the reason why we should try to stand in the way of an Andhra University being formed for the whole of the Andhradesa.

"One objection that has been raised by one hon. Member is that the Ceded districts Telugu is different from the Telugu of the Andhra districts. I personally do not see what earthly difference there is in the vital characteristics of the Telugu language between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. The dialects may differ a little and the intonation also perhaps. But that is no reason for postulating that the Telugu of the two districts differ fundamentally. As a matter of fact the classical books of the Ceded districts are most of them works produced not in the Ceded districts but in the Andhra districts. Of course we can legitimately claim one of the authors as a poet belonging to the Ceded districts. Still all these classical books are of the Andhra districts.

"There was an objection raised with regard to the centre of the University. If the centre is now located there may be other developments later

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on. I believe it should have been much better if the hon. the Minister had stated the exact place where it is to be situated instead of leaving it in this doubtful situation. The desire of the hon. the Minister seems probably to be to develop the technological or scientific side of education. There is no doubt that that is a necessary feature. But at the same time we should not neglect the cultural side of the University. However, I am not opposing this Bill, because it would not make us worse off than what we are. (Laughter.) We desire a university of our own and we will claim it when the time comes for it. This Bill does not really prevent the colleges or students in the Ceded districts from having the benefit of the education in the Madras University, and if there is any apprehension about it on the part of any of us, I think during the committee stage it would be made clear that such colleges which do not for certain reasons want to be affiliated to the Andhra University ought to have the option in that respect. One objectionable feature in this Bill is the way in which district boards have been given representation. I think there has been unhappily a provision in the Acts and Bills to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. One has to face the question whether in this university the district or municipality should have representation by virtue of their position and that ought to be made clear. Such of the district boards or municipalities which are in a position to pay can get representation. I am quite sure that, under the present circumstances, none of the district boards or municipalities in the Ceded districts would be able to contribute anything to the university, and therefore they are likely to lose their claim for representation. I do not see why every district board or municipality ought to be compelled to pay and unless they pay they cannot get representation. I think during the committee stage this thing will be considered.

"My reason for mentioning about a central place for the university is this. I really feel that whatever our aspirations and claims may be for founding a university for the Ceded districts, it may not come into being as soon as we wish it. The few centres mentioned in the Bill belong to the Northern Circars such as Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"If my friend will excuse me, I would point out that they will put down as centres only those places where there are Government colleges."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"The Government institutions are really not in a position to undertake either research or other work unless a good deal of money is spent on them. If the Government are prepared to spend more money, why not take some other centre like Kistna, Kurnool, etc. Chittoor will form another centre. If the three centres are developed properly, it would mean good facilities for education. I trust that this question will be considered in the committee stage. Besides, as Andhras, we have agitated for a different province. Although the question of locating a university and the question of locating the capital of a province are different things, still there has practically been no case where the capital of a province does not have a university of its own. Although the reason for locating a university in a central position may not be so strong as the reason for locating the capital in a central position in a province, if at present we make up our minds to select a centre which is central for the whole area and select that for the university probably the time may come when that can also be

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selected for the capital of that area. I believe Guntur is a good place and it can be selected. It is on the banks of the Kistna, with a beautiful scenery and good climate and is suitable in every way for a university centre."

Mr. MUHAMMED GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"On behalf of the Muhammadans, I wish to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for the introduction of this Bill. Till the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar spoke on the Bill I was under the impression that Members of the other linguistic areas had only a concession to speak on this Andhra University Bill. Now I see that there is a privilege and a right for the Members of other linguistic areas to express their opinion on the Bill.

"One reason why I speak on this Bill is that out of the representations given in the Senate to frame the Andhra University scheme, there is also one representation allowed for the Urdu language. I understand, Sir, that this Andhra University Bill is the outcome of constant agitation on the part of the Andhra Members of this Legislative Council. The introduction of this Bill is of happy augury, I should think, for the introduction of other legislative measures for the establishment of a Tamil university for the Tamil country, a Kerala university for Malabar and Urdu for the Madras Presidency for which constant agitation is not wanting. This Andhra University has got a common parentage with the University Act of 1923, and although it has a common parentage, it makes certain definite advances over the Act of the year 1923 which perhaps is the result of experience of the working of that Act. What are the advances which this Bill has made on the Act of the year 1923? They have all been referred to by other hon. Members. Therefore, I would not take up the time of this Council by repeating them. But what I now wish to put before the hon. the Minister is the suggestion that until the Urdu University takes any definite shape and comes into existence in this part of the Presidency, the hon. Minister could recognize and affiliate the Usmania University with the Madras University. I understand that only for the Honours course the Usmania College of Hyderabad has been recognized or affiliated to the Madras University. Now that importance has been given to the Telugu language, and a single language University has been thought fit to be established for the Andhradesa, I am only urging the necessity of recognition and affiliation, at least till a Urdu University is created, of the Usmania College with the Madras University. That is the only point which I wanted to urge on the hon. the Minister."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Andhra University Bill which has been moved by the hon. the Minister for Education. This is his second effort in the establishment of universities in this Province. I believe that the measure answers a very wide and insistent demand which has been made by practically the whole of the Andhra Province and which has gathered in intensity as the years rolled by. I believe, Sir, more than 15 years ago, when the agitation for an Andhra Province was first gathering in intensity, the question of an Andhra University was raised. And later, when the hon. the Minister was introducing his Bill to reorganize the Madras University, one of the strongest objections urged by several members from the Andhra districts was that the Andhra Province had a prior claim for the consideration of the hon. the Minister. Many of us on this side of the House ventured to suggest then that the reorganization of the Madras University would give the necessary

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impetus for the formation of other universities. The hon. the Minister for Education himself held out the promise that he was not going to rest there, after the passing of that Act, but would take early steps for the formation of other universities. We are indeed glad to-day to see that the promises made by the hon. the Minister are being fulfilled and the whole of the Andhra Province must congratulate the Minister on his achievement and feel grateful to him for bringing forward this Bill. There are details which have to be carefully examined in the Select Committee. For instance, in section 6 of the Bill I find the admission of educational institutions as colleges is restricted to three places, i.e., Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Such narrowing down to a few centres is not desirable. Some more centres should be added to this list and there must be also room for others to come in in course of time. These are provisions which have to be carefully scrutinized and amended but to the principles of the Bill all of us can give our hearty support.

“There is one question which causes some amount of uneasiness in the minds of several of us. As has been already pointed out, the Bill carefully excludes the question of the location of the centre of the university. I am aware that a proper solution of this question bristles with difficulties and that the location of the centre is not essential to the main academical purposes sought to be achieved by the Bill. But at the same time I can assure the House that much of the success of this new venture will entirely depend on a proper selection of the University centre and I therefore hope that the hon. the Minister would give proper attention to the various representations that may be made on this question. The hon. Minister is taking a grave responsibility in leaving the choice of the centre to be settled later on, and that responsibility he has to discharge with great care if the Bill is to prove a success. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the University centre I support the introduction of the measure.

“Further, I venture to suggest that if the hon. the Minister for Education—the father of this Bill—wishes to have smooth sailing and secure the sympathy and support of all the Andhra districts, he would see his way to locate this university in a more or less central place. Whatever may be the other advantages or attractions and however much that particular place he has in his mind may be desirable, Sir, the location of the Andhra University will settle also the question of the capital of the future Andhra Rashtra or Andhra Province. Both are interwoven with each other and everybody would agree that the Andhra Province is of even greater importance to Andhras than the Andhra University. If by chance this university is located in an out-of-the-way place the greater question of the coming Andhra Province will be very difficult of solution. Already notes of warning have been sounded by the Ceded districts. No doubt there is some truth in their grievances and cannot be brushed aside light-heartedly. To obviate all these difficulties I venture to suggest that this university may be located on the banks of the river Kistna. Amaravathi—a great seat of learning in the good old days with a world-wide fame—may be chosen as the centre. It is only 20 miles off Guntur connected by a road. If necessary and pressed, the district board might even lay a railway line should that place be chosen as the centre. A more centrally situated place cannot be thought of with such historic past behind it. There lies immense possibility of opening up the country. Any extent of land can be had for nil or nothing. Above all, there is the unalloyed

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salubrious climate. The sacred river Kistna is flowing by it. It is a bit further away from all the hum and buz of city life. The Andhras living in the Nizam's Dominions can easily come there. The Ceded districts people can also easily go to this centre, for there are many trains running between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. By Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, people from Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōḍavari and also from Kistna and Nellore can without difficulty come in and no better place can be thought of. I will even concede the point in favour of Bezwada as the next best place. If such a place is considered fit to locate the proposed university, I do not think the people of the Ceded districts will have any objection to accept this university.

"As the future Andhra Province and this university have inseparable connexion and if the seat of the latter should be selected at a place other than a central place and the Ceded districts secede from joining the university, the great hope of the formation of the Andhra Province will almost be wrecked, for without the Ceded districts, it is financially impossible to form a province for nearly six or seven districts. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the university centre and with an earnest appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to give his sympathetic and anxious consideration to this question, I beg to give my hearty support to the introduction of this measure."

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy President in the chair.)

Mr. T. MALLESAPPA :—"Sir, in this Andhra University Bill our district (Bellary) is included as one of the districts over which the new Andhra University is to have jurisdiction. In all the eleven districts except Bellary, Telugu is the vernacular and mother tongue of the inhabitants, while Kanarese is the language of the Bellary district. If my district is included in this University, we will have to go and mingle with pure Telugu people and also receive instruction in many subjects through the medium of the Telugu language. If once Bellary is included in the Telugu districts it will be difficult for us to detach ourselves from them in order to have a Kanarese University. So it is better for us to remain with the Madras University until we get a separate Kanarese University with Bellary as a centre, though there may be delay in achieving our object. Hence I oppose the inclusion of Bellary in the proposed Andhra University and request that it may be allowed to remain with the Madras University as at present."

*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. Deputy President, if I make an analysis of the members who spoke on this Bill it will be for the purpose of showing that a definite attitude has been taken by my hon. Friends Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Narasimhacharlu. Sir, with their indulgence and yours I may be permitted to say that they are not true Andhras, but foster children of the Andhra Matha. I may say that they have enjoyed all the privileges which the indigenous children of the Andhra Matha enjoy and, at the trying moment, they want to abandon their foster mother and continue their relationship with the Madras University which becomes a real Tamil University after the establishment of the Andhra University. My friend (Mr. Mallesappa) put a question : 'What about the

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Kanarese ?' It is admitted that a portion of Bellary which forms the fringe of the Madras Presidency contains a large Kanarese-speaking population. But, for them, we have already got the Mysore University which specializes in Kanarese and not very far from their district. They can very advantageously profit by it.

"Now, Sir, there is difficulty expressed regarding the jurisdiction of and the authority which is to control the university which is proposed to be constituted. If I understand the provisions of the Bill correctly it is left to the Government to prescribe the area within which the Andhra University is to function. There seems to be an idea that the residents of all the Telugu districts must have a voice in controlling the affairs of this University. Here there are two distinct ideas and I do not think that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and others will have much objection in retaining the power of controlling the Andhra University even if they do not want their institutions to be affiliated to the Andhra University.

"Then again, Sir, it has been pointed out that in selecting university centres care has been taken to select only the centres where the Government institutions have flourished. At present the only two other places where there is university education are Masulipatam and Vizianagram. Sir, under clause (6) sufficient care has been taken regarding them. If the private agencies that manage those institutions want to develop them into university centres there is nothing in the Bill to prevent them from doing so with the previous sanction of the Government. The underlying principle is thus clear that the Government are prepared to spend the general tax-payer's money to bring up the three centres, viz., Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram, to the status of university centres. It will be seen, Sir, that it is left to private agencies like the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Missionary agencies of Masulipatam to spend more money and raise their respective institutions to the status of university colleges by opening Honours and Post-Graduate courses. Provision has been made to enable the Government to allow any of these institutions to develop themselves, if they are so minded, into university centres. That is a matter which the Select Committee can very well examine and make the necessary modifications.

"Now, Sir, I join with the other Members of this Council in complaining that no definite promise is made regarding the money which shall be allotted as recurring grant for the Andhra University. If we compare the provisions of this Bill with the similar provisions contained in the Madras University Act we clearly see that, as regards the latter, provision is made for a recurring grant every year from the provincial revenues. According to the Financial rules, we know that when an Act contains a provision that so much money has to be allotted, then it becomes a fixed amount and it need not be voted by the Council year after year. When once a statutory financial obligation is undertaken it would be allotted without the necessity of the vote of this House. Now, as it is, seeing that there is not a fixed allotment made in the Bill, I believe the Andhra University will have, year after year, to depend upon the vote of this House. It is not at all desirable that recurring expenditure should be made to depend upon the vote of this House. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will see his way to give a fixed amount as the recurring expenditure without leaving the

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salubrious climate. The sacred river Kistna is flowing by it. It is a bit further away from all the hum and buz of city life. The Andhras living in the Nizam's Dominions can easily come there. The Ceded districts people can also easily go to this centre, for there are many trains running between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. By Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, people from Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōlavari and also from Kistna and Nellore can without difficulty come in and no better place can be thought of. I will even concede the point in favour of Bezwada as the next best place. If such a place is considered fit to locate the proposed university, I do not think the people of the Ceded districts will have any objection to accept this university.

"As the future Andhra Province and this university have inseparable connexion and if the seat of the latter should be selected at a place other than a central place and the Ceded districts secede from joining the university, the great hope of the formation of the Andhra Province will almost be wrecked, for without the Ceded districts, it is financially impossible to form a province for nearly six or seven districts. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the university centre and with an earnest appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to give his sympathetic and anxious consideration to this question, I beg to give my hearty support to the introduction of this measure."

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy President in the chair.)

Mr. T. MALLESAPPA :—"Sir, in this Andhra University Bill our district (Bellary) is included as one of the districts over which the new Andhra University is to have jurisdiction. In all the eleven districts except Bellary, Telugu is the vernacular and mother tongue of the inhabitants, while Kanarese is the language of the Bellary district. If my district is included in this University, we will have to go and mingle with pure Telugu people and also receive instruction in many subjects through the medium of the Telugu language. If once Bellary is included in the Telugu districts it will be difficult for us to detach ourselves from them in order to have a Kanarese University. So it is better for us to remain with the Madras University until we get a separate Kanarese University with Bellary as a centre, though there may be delay in achieving our object. Hence I oppose the inclusion of Bellary in the proposed Andhra University and request that it may be allowed to remain with the Madras University as at present."

*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. Deputy President, if I make an analysis of the members who spoke on this Bill it will be for the purpose of showing that a definite attitude has been taken by my hon. Friends Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Narasimhacharlu. Sir, with their indulgence and yours I may be permitted to say that they are not true Andhras, but foster children of the Andhra Matha. I may say that they have enjoyed all the privileges which the indigenous children of the Andhra Matha enjoy and, at the trying moment, they want to abandon their foster mother and continue their relationship with the Madras University which becomes a real Tamil University after the establishment of the Andhra University. My friend (Mr. Mallesappa) put a question : 'What about the

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question is are you willing to have a college for technological and scientific subjects in Vizagapatam, are you willing to have a college for Arts and Sciences at Rajahmundry, or are you willing to have Anantapur to develop itself into a University college for Sciences and Arts? Godavari, Kistna and the other districts demand that Rajahmundry should be a centre of the University for Arts and Sciences. The new Engineering College will teach electrical and marine engineering and provide the other facilities so beautifully painted by the hon. the Minister for Education. But the machinery has not yet come into existence and even now our hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasami has his own doubts as to the desirability of teaching technological subjects before industries are developed. In spite of all this, I do not think that there will be any better centre than Vizagapatam for teaching marine and technological subjects."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Is there anything in the Bill which says that Vizagapatam is to be the centre of the new Engineering College?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The hon. the Minister referred in his speech to the development of Vizagapatam in the marine and electrical branches and I think he had in his mind the starting of the Engineering college at that place. The speeches delivered by special officers and experts like Mr. Statham go to show that this was at the back of the mind of the hon. the Minister."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, before we issue charters for new Universities certain fundamental considerations should be satisfied. The first condition is that there should be a cultural basis for University. The question is whether the Andhra people have satisfied this condition. In the Andhra country there are only four first-grade colleges with a total strength of 1,347 students. The second-grade colleges have 630 students, making up a total of 1,977, or roughly 2,000 students. Compare this with the strength of the educational centres in the Tamil Nadu and the Kanarese centres. In Trichinopoly alone there are nearly 2,000 college students. Then Mangalore has got two first-grade colleges, one second-grade college and about 10 high schools. Now, Kerala wants a University, the Tamil Nadu wants a University, South Kanara wants a University and there are various other demands for starting fresh universities. My question in all these cases is what have these people who demand universities, sacrificed to deserve them? The sacrifice should be in the form of large endowments for the universities. What I mean to say is this that the general tax-payer should not be taxed heavily for starting these universities. To some extent I sympathize with my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian who said that these large sums of money should be devoted to the expansion of primary education. In answer to a question asking what the hon. the Minister had done to foster University centres, he referred me to the Grant-in aid Code, meaning thereby that Government are giving grants to the schools and colleges to foster University centres. But that is not enough. I do not blame the hon. the Minister for it. It is after all the duty of the people to sacrifice as much as possible in men and money for the development of University centres. My question is how much have the people of Kerala—I mean the British territory—sacrificed to deserve a University? I for one do not take much pride in what we have done in Kanara though we have done much more than others, except

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Madras. With our own men, women and money we have got two first-grade colleges of our own—at least the Catholic community have sacrificed a good deal—and the Government college was built only on the foundation of the endowments of the local people. I do not say that we deserve a University; for that we will have to sacrifice much more. I do not want to oppose this Bill; I quite sympathize with the aspirations of the Andhras but I would appeal to all people to sacrifice much more and to give more and more endowments to their University. In Bombay large endowments were collected for the University and even the very buildings of the University in Bombay and of the University colleges came out of the endowments of the people—I do not say of the masses of the people, but from the merchant princes of Bombay. Why should not similar endowments come from the rich zamindars who are taxed very lightly and who are not labouring under any small incomes? I stand for the general tax-payer, Sir. I would not have Government meet more than one-third of the cost of the new Universities; at least two-thirds of the money needed for these purposes must come from the people who clamour for those universities.

“I am wondering why the hon. Minister has not included South Kanara in the orbit of this University while Bellary and other Kanarese districts have been included. I understand that the Telugu kings of old included South Kanara under their sway. Why should not this University also include South Kanara in its orbit? I sympathize with the difficulties felt by the Kanarese-speaking people in being included in a Telugu University. They can have their own University after some time if some rich gentlemen come forward with offer of endowments.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Mr. President, Sir, at this state it is unnecessary for me to refer to the various detailed suggestions that have been made from both sides of the House. I am grateful to every one of the hon. Members who spoke on this Bill welcoming its general principles and recognizing the aim and scope of the University Bill. I am also grateful to the hon. Member for Chittoor who has so well explained the case for the Andhra University and met certain remarks made by my hon. Friend representing Coimbatore. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has just now explained the position in regard to the Ceded districts. He also explained that it is not purely from the geographical point of view but from the linguistic and the cultural point of view that we have to decide the question.

“Happily for me to-day we have the advocacy of Mr. Koti Reddi who has in unequivocal terms expressed agreement for Cuddapah being included in the area of the University. Similarly for Anantapur there has been no protest.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“I wanted to protest because Anantapur is away and that it has the additional advantage over Bellary in that the former has a first-grade college of its own.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“I am glad that Anantapur has scored against Bellary, but if Anantapur is to be lukewarm over this question then it will be deprived of the benefits of having a first-grade college of its own.”

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The House adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

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Mr. T. MALLESAPPA :—"Sir, in this Andhra University Bill our district (Bellary) is included as one of the districts over which the new Andhra University is to have jurisdiction. In all the eleven districts except Bellary, Telugu is the vernacular and mother tongue of the inhabitants, while Kanarese is the language of the Bellary district. If my district is included in this University, we will have to go and mingle with pure Telugu people and also receive instruction in many subjects through the medium of the Telugu language. If once Bellary is included in the Telugu districts it will be difficult for us to detach ourselves from them in order to have a Kanarese University. So it is better for us to remain with the Madras University until we get a separate Kanarese University with Bellary as a centre, though there may be delay in achieving our object. Hence I oppose the inclusion of Bellary in the proposed Andhra University and request that it may be allowed to remain with the Madras University as at present."

*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. Deputy President, if I make an analysis of the members who spoke on this Bill it will be for the purpose of showing that a definite attitude has been taken by my hon. Friends Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Narasimhacharlu. Sir, with their indulgence and yours I may be permitted to say that they are not true Andhras, but foster children of the Andhra Matha. I may say that they have enjoyed all the privileges which the indigenous children of the Andhra Matha enjoy and, at the trying moment, they want to abandon their foster mother and continue their relationship with the Madras University which becomes a real Tamil University after the establishment of the Andhra University. My friend (Mr. Mallesappa) put a question : 'What about the

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subjects such as literature, history, science, politics, philosophy and so forth and it is necessary that various centres should be found for the development of the various arts and sciences. Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam are really the places which are fit to be University centres. The place for the location of the office of the University is, as I have already said, a subsidiary matter. There has been numerous demands for this. Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bezvada and various other places have put forward their demands for the office of the University being established in their respective places. Under these circumstances it is not possible to say definitely in what place the office of the University will be located. I leave it to the representatives of the various districts to come to an understanding on this point and advise me on the matter as to where it should be located. To the criticism which has been levelled that I made up my mind, I say that I wait unto the last moment in order to know what way the opinion of this House will run. I do not want to take the responsibility of having taken a step which is not at all consistent with or in consonance with the opinion of this House or that of the public. In such an important matter as this, if any wrong step were to be taken in the beginning, I am afraid it would lead to very dangerous results and I am, therefore, entirely in the hands of the House in this respect. However I do hope that hon. Members when coming to a decision on this point will realize the principle which my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju enunciated in regard to the importance and position of office in the scheme of the Andhra University Bill.

"I move that the Bill be read in Council."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried. The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

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| 1. Sri Ramaachandra Mardaraja Deo. | 16. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 17. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 18. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 4. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 19. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 5. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 20. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 21. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 7. Mr. B. Venkataratnam. | 22. Mr. S. Arupudaswami Udayar. |
| 8. " P. Peddiraju. | 23. " R. G. Grieve. |
| 9. " K. Saravarayudu. | 24. " T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. |
| 10. " J. D. Samuel. | 25. The Mover (The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro). |
| 11. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 26. Mr. M. Ratnasami. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 27. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 13. Mr. B. Ramaachandra Reddi. | 28. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 29. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 15. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 30. Mr. P. Sagaram. |

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"With reference to Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, I have to mention that as he is ill he could not take oath to-day. He will be a member of this Committee only after he has taken oath."

* Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—"Is it in order to include a person who is not a Member of this House?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“It will be proper to make a motion proposing the inclusion of his name on Monday after he has taken the oath.”

Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu's name was accordingly removed from the list. Messrs. Moidoo Sahib and Uppi Sahib pointed out that no Muhammadans had been included in the Select Committee and the hon. the Minister afterwards added Messrs. Abdul Wahab Sahib and Abdul Hye Sahib as members.

With the omission of the name of Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu and the inclusion of the two Muhammadan members mentioned above the motion was carried.

The hon. the President announced that he appointed the hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro as Chairman of the Committee.

V

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“We have now to take up the business which was passed over in favour of the Andhra University Bill and the first of such items of business is the resolution to be moved by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.”

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I beg to move that the following draft of the rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering rule 1 of Schedule II of that Act be approved :—

‘In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government propose to make the following rule altering rule 1 of Schedule II of the said Act :—

‘In rule 1 of Schedule II between the words “an office” and the words “and shall meet” the words “in such place as may be fixed by the Local Government” shall be inserted.

“Sir, in the case of a taluk or district board divided into two or more boards the question arises as to where the newly constituted boards should have the headquarters. The presidents of the newly constituted boards sometimes choose places which are more convenient to themselves than to the public. There have been protests against such choice. It is the duty of the Government to see that places which are not out of the way and which are more important are selected as headquarters of the newly constituted boards.

“This question has been pointedly raised in the case of the Tuticorin Taluk Board, and the Act as it stands, is silent as to the authority which is to fix the headquarters of the taluk board. Hence the necessity for this amendment. Of course when the headquarters are to be fixed the taluk boards and the district boards concerned will be consulted.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—“I second the motion.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, I am afraid that the resolution is not necessary nor is it expedient at this stage. I do not know if this question has been considered by the Local and Municipal Advisory

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Committee before it is placed before this Council, and I am sure that the opinions of the local boards were not invited at least so far as the desirability of this change is concerned. I may point out that according to the scheme of the present Act a local board has got the power to fix the place where its office is to be located. It is not a case in regard to which the Act is silent, but it is a case where the local board can fix the place where it likes to locate its office. The only point made by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is that sometimes the president fixed the place according to his convenience and therefore it was desirable that there should be some authority to fix the place of office. I would probably have agreed with him if the discretion had been left with the president of the local board. But so long as this question is left to the collective local board consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people, it is quite undesirable to take away the power from the local body and vest it in the Local Government. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister not to push through this amendment until he has got at least the opinion of the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee or the opinions of the local boards concerned. It is well known that the policy of the new Act and the policy of the Government has been to allow freedom of action to the collective local bodies; and this is a matter in regard to which, if the local boards commit mistakes, they should take the full consequence of such mistakes. They can use their discretion in this matter, and is it a matter in which the Government is to interfere and say that the local boards have not exercised their discretion properly? The hon. the Minister has stated that this amendment was necessitated by the division of a taluk board into two. But if passed it will apply to every possible case and from this time forwards it will be the duty of each local board to obtain the orders of the Government whenever they want to change the location of their office. If it is confined to a case where an existing local board is divided into two, it is easy to understand the necessity for the amendment. But if the power which has hitherto been in the hands of the local boards is to be taken away and given to the Local Government, the case would be different. I therefore think that in the interests of the local bodies this amendment should not be accepted. I am quite aware that there are cases in which we may have reason to find fault with the change of headquarters of local boards, and mistakes may take place. But are the Members of the Government themselves in a position to say that no mistakes are committed by the Government? If in any individual case mistakes are committed, is it right that we should take away the power from all boards? I think the amendment is objectionable in principle. Whatever our view may be in regard to individual cases, this is certainly not a matter in which the Government should take the power away from the local boards. It is for these reasons that I object to the resolution and, before I sit down, I would suggest to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that he should consult the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee, and also that he should take the opinions of the local boards."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM, speaking in Telugu, said "that there was an impression that the existing Local Boards Act was passed in a hurry before the Reformed Legislatures came into being, and that after the advent of the elected Ministry more freedom would be allowed to local boards. If in such a trifling matter such as the change of office of a local board the Government proposed to interfere with the discretion of a board as was sought

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to be done in the motion, the people would be afraid as to what other powers of the boards might be taken away in the forthcoming Bill to amend the Local Boards Act. He urged that it was not just on the part of Government to take away the existing powers of the boards."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, I would very respectfully submit that this is merely a matter of detail which should in all fairness be left to the discretion of the local boards. This rule would not only interfere with the autonomy of the local boards but may ultimately be the cause of some heart-burning on the part of the local boards themselves. After all, it is not the place where the office is located that matters but how the office works. So, if we are anxious to see that the autonomy of the local boards and municipalities is promoted, this will be a step which is not in favour of it. Therefore I would very respectfully urge on the consideration of the hon. the Minister that he should see that this motion is not pressed."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I desire to say a very few words on this subject. This seems to me to be so elementary that I am only surprised that there should be any opposition to this question. I should have thought that when the Government said that there ought to be a district board, they would also specify where its headquarters should be. So also, when the Government say that there ought to be a taluk board for a taluk they are to say where its office should be located. Now, we have had elected presidents of taluk boards, and we have had elected presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipalities and so on. But it seems to me that there is one thing which should not be in the discretion of the varying majority of any council, namely, the place where the office of that particular body is to be located. It has nothing to do with the convenience of one individual or another. This is not one of those cases where the wishes of the people should be consulted. An office should be something which is not mutable, and should not be changed according to circumstances and according to the personnel of every taluk board or district board. I do not for a moment suggest that there are numerous cases where vacillating members of taluk boards and district boards have suggested changes of office headquarters, nor do I suggest that it is an evil of such vast magnitude that there is justification for the charge that such vacillations are taking place very frequently. But I do know that there are instances where taluk boards have without adequate justification changed the headquarters of their offices. And I think that very often the members of the taluk boards themselves find that they are in a very invidious position. They elect a gentleman as their president. Of course the gentleman is elected by a majority and they find that that gentleman's convenience cannot be met unless the office is shifted to a particular place. And therefore the majority in the taluk board is put between Scylla and Charybdis. If they do not give him the place he requires, he would not be in a position to transact the business to be discharged by him, and having elected him as their president and bound themselves to support him by a majority, they go to the natural and logical consequence of shifting the office to the place desired by him. I do not want the members of the taluk boards to be in that invidious position. It should be understood and recognized by every one who aspires to the presidentship of local boards that the office is at a place which cannot be changed according to the varying moods of the members of these boards. Then, the candidates put forward for presidentships will also recognize the convenience and

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inconvenience attached to that position, particularly with regard to the office where they have to attend and transact business. And therefore I think, Sir, that this question does not enter into the democratic principles as suggested by my hon. Friend from Godavari. My hon. Friend has certainly more democratic views than I claim to possess, but in this particular instance he is not doing justice to himself. There is no question of popular vote or wishes of the majority of people. We understand that every office is in a fixed place unless the office is that of a roving commission or is a rotary office. We generally understand that every taluk board should have a definite office and I do not see why this should be changed according to the convenience of a particular individual. Therefore I think it is only fair that a fixed place should be allotted as the headquarters of the office for a taluk board or a district board and it should not be left merely to the changing moods of the majority in those boards. I think that very few words are required from me to justify the position that once an office has been installed or instituted at a particular place, change of that place should be made with great deliberation and circumspection. I believe that that deliberation and circumspection will be forthcoming if the taluk board is cognizant of the fact that a mere resolution will not enable it to achieve its object. If on every occasion on which a taluk decides to change its headquarters, it knows that it will have to justify before another authority the necessity for the change, I venture to think that the taluk board will think twice before it changes it. Otherwise, as I said, this difficulty will come in; if I have been a member who has been responsible for electing the president I should also feel bound to support him to the logical extent of changing the office to suit his convenience. On all these grounds, I venture to think that the rule proposed by the hon. the Minister does not offend against any canon of democracy that I am aware of and is really in the interests of the democratic constitution and working of the local boards."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the rule proposed by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, the necessity shown by him for the change suggested therein is with regard to the new taluk boards that come into existence. As a matter of fact when a taluk board or a district board is constituted, generally the taluk board or district board is named after a particular place, and it has invariably been the practice or custom that the headquarters are taken to be that place after which the board is named, except in cases where separate headquarters are mentioned. All the taluk boards and district boards in the Presidency are at the places for which they are constituted and so the difficulty anticipated by the hon. the Minister did not arise with reference to old taluk boards or district boards. Of course there is that possibility contemplated under the Act of the board changing its headquarters for which it has got the power. This rule is introduced not in the Act but in the rules and is to the effect that every local board shall provide for the transaction of business at such place as may be selected by the Government. It will operate as a great hindrance to work, and unless we consult the convenience and wishes of the taluk boards we should not change their headquarters. Generally, meetings of the taluk boards are not held at headquarters; they are always held at places selected by the president. Whatever that may be, the rule-making power vested by statute in the board in the matter of changing its headquarters should not be taken away. As my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami

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Mudaliyar said, when an elected president contests for the seat he must be given to understand that the office is at a particular place. And it is never anticipated or expected that they will remove the office to another place, and there have not been many changes. As a matter of fact, such cases have not occurred during the long course of years in which this Act has been in force. Therefore, I see no necessity for the change and whenever a gentleman is elected as president, he generally holds his office in the place where it is already located."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I would like to say that there is a definite case."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" There are many ways of correcting those irregular practices. When the president acts up to his own wishes, then at least there is the power which will safeguard the interests of the board when the Government is far away. And again, you will have to take into account the convenience of the president, the office staff, the facilities for working up the Act, and other things, i.e., facilities as to whether there are post and telegraph offices, whether the place is near a railway station. All these things can be better looked to by the board than by the Government. Especially nowadays, a Minister responsible to the House, going back upon the Act of 1920 which was passed in pre-Reform days and curtailing the powers of the local authorities is not desirable. As was already pointed out by my hon. Friend from Chingleput, of course we will have to take into consideration the fact that they are nominally elected presidents and elected members, but a time will come when these elected presidents will really represent the wishes of the people and we will then have to attach some importance to their convenience and not slight them, simply because there may be some who are not true representatives or who are not properly guarding the interests of the board or of the people."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. We have been informed that the elected presidents do not represent the wishes of the people, but I may say from my place here that there is not a single elected president or member who does not represent the wishes of his constituency."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I thank my hon. Friend for the information. But I said that the personal conveniences of the elected man will have to be looked after more than the convenience of others. That indeed you cannot deny although persons who are holding these positions will put the interests of the board and of the people before their own convenience. We will have to look to those things and not curtail the powers now enjoyed by the boards."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, the only question for consideration is whether Government should have the power of fixing the headquarters of the taluk boards. The hon. the Minister said the question generally arises when a taluk board is split up. There is nothing in the schedule even as it is, preventing the Government from fixing the headquarters of a taluk board when it is split up. But the question particularly arises with reference to the headquarters of district and taluk boards. Regarding the taluk boards, if I remember aright, in one or two cases, Government said that the taluk boards have no power to shift the

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headquarters. Here, they want to take that power into their own hands. I think it is agreed that in all cases, taluk boards should be located in places where public opinion can express itself. There is no meaning in saying that the headquarters should be established in an out-of-the-way place where public opinion cannot express itself and where the post and telegraph conveniences do not exist. I think the Government may make a certain restriction in the matter of the taluk boards shifting the headquarters without consulting or without informing the Government. There is nothing definite in the Act. To take this power into their hands as against the view of the taluk boards is not, I think, quite desirable. The hon. the Minister has not mentioned to us the number of cases where such power was abused by taluk boards. As a matter of practice, in all cases where taluk boards are split up, Government are fixing their headquarters, and the question never arose whether the Government have or have not got the power to fix the headquarters in the case of new taluk boards. The only question, therefore, that arises is with regard to the existing taluk boards, whether they can shift their headquarters or not without getting the approval of the Government. I want to know in the first place how many instances there are where the taluk boards did shift their headquarters of their own accord. If a taluk board consists of three or four taluks, and if the taluk board considers that the headquarters of one taluk is in an inconvenient place from the standpoint of the taluk board itself and from the point of view of travelling expenses and other things, is it not just and reasonable that they should shift the headquarters to any taluk which is comprised in their taluk board, with due regard to their conveniences such as post and telegraph offices, railway communication, and so on? These are matters which must be left to the taluk boards. If really the Government consider that there are instances where the taluk boards are abusing their powers, let them come forward with some proposal to check them so that the taluk boards may not abuse their powers; but to take away the power already vested in the taluk board and to vest it in the hands of Government is, to my mind, rather a movement which is against the principle of granting greater liberty to the local bodies."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, I am afraid the criticism is based on wrong premises, and my Friend from Nellore assumes that the taluk board has at present the power to fix the headquarters. It is nothing of the kind. The Act, as I have stated, is silent as to who should fix the headquarters. What the rule says is that the taluk board shall have an office. It does not mean that the taluk board is entitled to fix the headquarters. In fact, there is no definiteness about it as the law at present stands. That is the reason why Government propose to amend the rule. This question has been particularly raised in the case of the Tuticorin Taluk Board as to whether the Government have the power to fix the headquarters or not."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Sir, I might give an instance of a change in the office of a taluk board which might be useful to hon. members. There is a taluk board called Badvel taluk board in our district. At first, the office of the taluk board was at Badvel. Afterwards, a gentleman, a resident of Sidhout, was appointed as president, and the office was shifted to Sidhout. Sidhout is in the southern corner of two taluks. Then, not only had the office clerks to shift and find new places of residence in Sidhout—Sidhout is a very small place and houses cannot be had—but the

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people who had to deal with the taluk boards had to come very long distances from the north. The other executive staff, i.e., the vaccinators, the overseers and others, had also to travel very long distances to Sidhout for the purpose of getting their bills passed or for taking orders from the taluk board president. Now after that president's term was over, another gentleman was elected who belonged to Badvel. The office and the whole establishment had again to be shifted to Badvel, a distance of 20 miles unconnected by any railway. When this was brought to my notice, I said I had no power in that matter. I stated that it should be brought to the notice of the taluk board president, because the president was their trusted representative. But, all the same, this inconvenience was felt not only by the office staff but by all those who had to do anything with the taluk board. I quite agree that a power which is given to the taluk board or district board should not be lightly taken away inasmuch as it is shown that they have not abused those powers."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, may I point out that they have not abused their powers? I stated that power is not vested in either the taluk board or the district board. The Act is silent. It does not say who is to fix the headquarters. Hence, there is no question of the Government taking away any power which is already vested in local bodies."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" The hon. Minister has only forestalled me. I said: If there is such a power, it should not be lightly taken away. My point was that there is no such power inherent in taluk boards to fix the place of office, and the Act is silent on the matter. I think, Sir, that when on an important matter the Act is silent, it is but right that the Government should step in and do the needful. I therefore think that the rule now framed is not in any way going to take away the powers of the boards, but is only supplying a want by stopping a practice which has been all along detrimental to the staff of the taluk boards."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" One point, Sir. The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government was saying that the local boards had no power to fix their headquarters. May I draw his attention to the rule which says: 'Every board shall provide an office.' It means that they have power to provide for their offices in some place."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" What the rule says is that every board shall provide an office. It does not mean that it should fix the place of the office."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

3.45 p.m.

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 12. Mr. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. |
| 2. " the Raja of Panagal. | 13. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 3. " Mr. N. E. Marjoibanks. | 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 4. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 15. Mr. T. M. Ross. |
| 5. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 16. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. |
| 6. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 7. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 18. " D. Appavu Chettiyar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 19. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 20. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 21. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " G. T. H. Braeken. | 22. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Kthiraju'la Nayudu. |
| | 23. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| | 24. " N. Devendruda. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 25. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 45. Mr. K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 26. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 27. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 47. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 28. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. | 48. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 49. Mr. K. Veerian. |
| 30. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 50. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 31. „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 51. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 32. „ T. Mallesappa. | 52. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. |
| 33. „ P. N. Marthandam Pillai. | 53. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 34. „ B. Munisami Nayudu. | 54. „ Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 35. „ K. Prabhakaran Tampan. | 55. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 36. „ D. Manjappa Hegde. | 56. Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur. |
| 37. „ K. Raghuchandra Ballal. | 57. Mr. Qadir Muhi-ad-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 38. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 58. „ Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 39. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 59. „ Mccsa Sait. |
| 40. „ B. P. Sessa Reddi. | 60. „ T. N. Muhammad Sahib. |
| 41. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | |
| 42. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. | |
| 43. Mr. P. Sagaram. | |
| 44. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 11. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. „ A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 12. „ P. Peddi Raju. |
| 3. „ T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 13. „ G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 4. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 14. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 5. „ P. Siva Rao. | 15. Mr. M. B. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 6. „ K. Uppi Sahib. | 16. „ M. Seetayya. |
| 7. „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 17. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 18. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 9. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 19. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 10. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 20. „ B. Venkataratnam. |

The motion was carried, 60 hon. Members voting for and 20 against.

VI

RESOLUTION REGARDING NOTIFICATION AND RULES UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, before moving the resolution which stands in my name, I shall make a few observations on the paramount necessity there is for taking the proposed action. As the House is aware, the Cambodia cotton grown in and around Tiruppur, i.e., in the old district of Coimbatore inclusive of the taluk of Karur which now forms part of the Trichinopoly district, has acquired such a widespread reputation for its superior quality as to induce unscrupulous persons to resort to various tricks in order to palm off their inferior short staple cotton as superior long staple cotton. One method is to rail the pressed inferior stuff into the Tiruppur area from an area outside it and to re-rail it from Tiruppur to the port of embarkation as Tiruppur Cambodia. Another method is to mix together the long and short staple varieties of lint and press the same into bundles and rail them from Tiruppur so that the consignees may labour under the impression that they are getting the genuine Tiruppur Cambodia. A third method is to make the mixture of the kapas (unginned cotton) in the ginnery itself. In all these methods the seller has the advantage for the time being in that the buyer at a distance is unable to detect the fraud at once and prevent the completion of the sale. It is only when the pressed bales are unpacked and passed through the spinning process the fraud is detected. The spinner finds that his machine

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is not able to spin the yarn of a certain count as it would have done if the stuff was of the long staple variety for which he had paid the price. Naturally he is angry that he has been cheated and refuses to buy any more Tiruppur Cambodia. He also goes the length of communicating the fraud perpetrated on him to his brother spinners. The result is that in the spinning world Tiruppur Cambodia becomes a by-word for unreliable stuff.

"When the mixture is made in the ginnery itself, there is the further evil that the seeds get mixed up and all the labour and trouble taken by the officers of the Agricultural Department in evolving a pure strain are irretrievably lost together with the amounts paid as salaries and travelling allowance to those officers.

"The question of restoring the reputation of the superior varieties engaged the attention of many persons and committees, and the Legislative Council of Bombay, which is one of the largest cotton producing provinces in India, went the length of applying to the Government of India for permission to legislate prohibition of import into protected areas. The Government of India first gave the permission, but soon found out that the subject was more central than provincial. They therefore passed the present Cotton Transport Act, 1923, but left it to local legislatures to extend the operation of the Act to their provinces. The Bombay Legislative Council passed the prohibition notification in August 1923. Similar prohibitory laws and regulations exist in the Native States of Hyderabad, Baroda and Rajapipla.

"In the beginning of last year I visited some of the presses and ginneries at Tiruppur along with some superior officers of the Development Department and we saw for ourselves how the mixing was done in various stages. As the result of that visit, a Press Communiqué was issued in August last year which stated the arguments in favour of the application of the Cotton Transport Act to those areas proposed to be protected and invited criticisms on the draft notification under section 3 and the draft rules under section 7. No objections have been received in the case of the Tinnevely area. In the cases of the northerns and the westerns, there was definite approval of the proposal. The affected people of that area have even proposed the separation of the northerns and westerns into separate areas."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Was there any mixing done in Tinnevely? The hon. the Minister must have known it during his visit to that area."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I do not know."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Then, where is the necessity for this measure?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"It is only in connexion with the Tiruppur area that protests have been received. The objections raised were anticipated in the Press Communiqué. I need not therefore repeat the arguments pro and con. Suffice it to say, they were very carefully considered and Government arrived at the conclusion that the Act should be extended to our Presidency not only in the real interests of the cotton industry, but also in those of the cotton growers.

"In this matter we are not taking a leap in the dark. We have the experience of Bombay to guide us. In that Presidency the Act has been successful beyond all expectations. It has enabled growers of cotton to realize the intrinsic value of their crop which in previous years had

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suffered depreciation from the malpractices of dishonest middlemen. The inconveniences to local interests have also proved to be less serious than were anticipated. The cotton trade adapted itself to the new conditions with extraordinary promptitude and the Act is working smoothly. I will quote a few representative opinions received from Bombay :

'The operation of this Act has already done great good by excluding the importation of inferior cotton into certain areas whose cotton was losing its identity owing to wholesale mixing.'

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May we know the authors of those statements?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"The statements are those made by people concerned in the trade. The improvement in the quality of Surat cotton is well known. In respect of Kumpta cotton, the principal cotton of the southern division of the Bombay Presidency, the following opinions have been received from the Chairman of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association :

'I have just been reviewing our cotton purchases for the year which is now ending and as we are often asked as to what effect the Cotton Transport Act has had, it will perhaps be of interest to you to know that in 1924 we purchased for our mills something like four times the quantity of Kumpta cotton we have been purchasing in any previous year, and this is entirely due to the fact that, owing to the application of the Act, Kumpta cottons were better in class, in staple and in quality generally. The absence of mixed cotton, which had previously been abundant in Kumpta, was remarkably noticeable.'

'I agree that there is a marked improvement in the quality of Kumpta cotton and most of the trade is due to the working of the Cotton Transport Act.'

'The Transport Act is a sound piece of legislation and has done enormous good to Kumpta cotton.'

'On the whole, the Act has worked well and is universally approved by the trade. The quality of the cotton from protected areas has been considerably improved in every case.'

"In passing I may remark that the opposition to the application of the Act to the Tiruppur area is not unanimous. Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar who is a Member of the Legislative Assembly and who hails from almost the centre of the Tiruppur area refers thus in his speech in the Assembly on the 2nd February of this year to the prevailing habit of mixing and to the consequent loss to the poor cultivators :

'In South India on account of the activities of the Agricultural department a quality of cotton which is now known as Tiruppur Cambodia is extensively grown. The poor agriculturist there takes a good deal of trouble and spends a lot of money in growing this cotton. The cotton goes into the market. It goes through the gins and presses, and in the early periods of the cotton season, it fetches a very good price. But gradually the mischief is being done in the gins and presses and ultimately the purchaser who is offered the Tiruppur Cambodia cannot accept the word of a merchant at its face value and is not prepared to pay the legitimate price which is due to Tiruppur Cambodia. The ultimate effect of this is that, as the season advances, the agriculturist does not get the proper price for his produce.'

"Other people also have given expression to this opinion. Under the Act, cotton of any kind can be freely imported to the extent of 10 lb Lint from certain districts in which there are not proper facilities for pressing can be imported into Tiruppur without restriction. In respect of other kinds and places, permission to transport can be obtained by applications for licences. As an administrative measure it is proposed to instruct the licence-issuing officer to issue freely and expeditiously licences, for transport of cotton seed and cotton waste in the early stages.

"The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act has come into force as from August 8. The rules framed by the Government of India and by this Government appeared in the last Tuesday's Gazette. The Cotton

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Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act are complementary to one another and one without the other will not be completely effective. The advantages of bringing both Acts into force more or less simultaneously are thus evident.

"In Bombay, the protected areas are no less than six in number and much smaller in extent than the areas we propose to protect. Our proposals err, if anything, on the side of latitude. The notification of a large number of protected areas smaller in extent would perhaps have been more effective in attaining the object in view and experience may necessitate additional limitations. But we propose to move slowly and cautiously at the start and no additional areas will be notified without the approval of the House.

I therefore move that 'this Council approves the notification^a and the rules which it is proposed to issue under sections 3 and 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and recommends to Government that the said notification and rules should be issued in the form in which they have been submitted to the Council.'

"I have no hesitation in commending the present modest proposals for favourable consideration of the House. I would appeal to Members to take a broad and far-sighted view of the situation and not to allow considerations of local and temporary interests to outweigh the solid practical advantages of a measure from which the cotton grower, the cotton-ginner and the cotton mill-owner all stand to gain and only the dishonest middleman who adulterates cotton to lose."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second the motion."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I do not move the postponement of the consideration of this motion. Perhaps my hon Friend, Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar, wants to move it."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Thinking that the hon. Member would not move his amendment, I have already given notice of an amendment. I move, Sir, that the further consideration of this matter be postponed till such date in September or October 1925 as may be fixed by the hon. the President. It has been the earnest desire of many of us coming from the cotton-growing area that this subject may lie over till the next meeting to enable us to go to our constituencies and to ascertain from the ryots exactly whether the application of the Act in the present form and with the present schedule will be hard or beneficial to them. It is true that a draft notification was issued in August 1924 but nobody thought that this matter would come up for consideration this month. As we ourselves received copies of the rules under the Act only along with our agenda a few days ago before the meeting, we had no opportunity to consult the ryots. In my opinion, Sir, the application of the Act in the present form will not be beneficial to the ryots. Ryots are mostly illiterate and it is very difficult for them to understand the Act. The Act divides the cotton-growing area into a protected one and an unprotected one. With regard mostly to the unprotected area, we have to make further examination. Under this Act, cotton is prohibited to be taken from an unprotected area to a protected area without a licence from the Government. It is not easy for an illiterate ryot to take licence and that at a quick pace. Most of the ryots grow cotton for their

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livelihood and delay means starvation for them. Not only that ; many cotton-growing areas have no ginning factories or cotton presses which they could use with advantage. The ryots have to wait till some manufacturer turns up from unprotected areas to buy their cotton. What is the result ? They will have to be at the mercy of the exporters mostly foreign, for taking their cotton. We want a month or two more to enable us to go to the ryots and exactly know their views. There will be no serious harm in waiting for a month or two more instead of proceeding with the rules in their present form. Under the circumstances, I beg to move that the consideration of this motion be postponed till October next."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—"In seconding the motion I want to make certain observations. The hon. the Minister for Development dwelt at great length on the Cambodia area of Tiruppur. But I am sorry he did not refer to the Tinnevely area. He himself admitted that so far as that area is concerned, he did not know whether there was mixture. But as far as my knowledge goes, I do not think that there is any such danger as is anticipated. It seems to me that to jump from one fact that there is mixture in Tiruppur area to the conclusion that there will be mixture in Tinnevely also is to take a long leap in the dark.

"Again, Sir, with regard to these rules, so far as I know, people are not aware of them as is always the case, especially Tinnevely and Ramnad which are the benighted districts in this Presidency. I mean by this that they do not know or care to know about what is taking place around them. It is only when matters come to a crisis that they begin to understand what difficulties they have to experience and then they begin to grumble; and when they find that they are late, the grumbings evaporate slowly. So, Sir, this is a matter which ought to be made known to the people in Tinnevely and Ramnad districts especially and for that it is quite necessary that some time should be given to them to understand this matter so that this question might be agitated among the ryots.

"Moreover, Sir, I have some great suspicion with regard to the rules to be applied to the Tinnevely area. I think that the extension of the rules to the Tinnevely area is not intended to benefit the ryots chiefly. It may have something at the back of it. Perhaps it is intended to benefit the exporters chiefly, who are Europeans, and certain Japanese firms. If these rules are to be extended to the Tinnevely area, ryots will be entirely at the mercy of these exporters who will dictate their terms to the ryots. Under these circumstances, I second the motion brought forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar that this motion should be adjourned for some time to come, at least till October."

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ:—"I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development for having brought forward this motion, because I come from a cotton area and I have got enough experience of the cotton trade itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think we had better clear first of all the question of the amendment for the postponement of the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"This subject has been before the public since August 1924 and I cannot understand that within one year people could not have made up their minds on this important

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subject. As a matter of fact, this subject was discussed at Tuticorin when the hon. Member, Mr. Cruz Fernandez, was present and it was the unanimous opinion of the merchants and the people who had come to the meeting that these rules ought to be brought into force as soon as possible and that is the very reason why, in response to the Press Communiqué that was issued, no representations were received from Tuticorin. The Act was introduced in Bombay in August 1923. It has been in force in other parts of India. This Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, as I have already said, are complementary to each other. It is high time that the notification is made applicable."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If I rise at this stage, it is not either to support the proposition that has been made or to oppose it but to request the hon. Mover of the proposition to withdraw it. This is, no doubt, a very difficult question and I was one of those who, even before this meeting began, had sent notice with a view to have this matter postponed till January or February next. Since we came here, however, from the last Monday we have been talking over this matter with the hon. the Minister and the Secretary of the Development Department; and however much every compromise may mean the loss of some of the points urged by either side and though I am not satisfied with the compromise, I must say that I have accepted the amendment I gave notice last, under the idea that half a loaf is better than no loaf."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, some agreements are being talked of but the House does not seem to be aware of them. May I know what those agreements are?"
4-15 p.m.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That is what I am coming to say. I expected the hon. the Minister will himself speak on the agreements and acquaint the House with them. But he has not done so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member can let the House understand what those agreements are which we are told the Minister has accepted when the time comes for it. Now, we shall deal with the motion for adjournment that has been made by an hon. Member."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The hon. the Minister has made certain remarks in the course of his speech and I would have very much wished that he had not done so, for the speech contained several statements to none of which many of us here would subscribe. There are three Acts, the Agricultural Diseases Act, the Ginning Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act, which came into existence as a result of the conspiracy between the exporters who are generally Europeans and what are called cotton committees both in the whole country and in the province. This has always been a struggle between the Indian merchants so far as they deal with the ginning of cotton and the European merchants. This has been a struggle between the foreign exporters and the Indian cultivators. Thanks to the hon. Minister who was kind enough to agree to our suggestions. So far as the date fixed for the removal of the Indian plant, we arrived at a compromise satisfactory from the point of view of the growers. The second is about the rules under discussion. The third is Ginning and Pressing Factories Act which adds, no doubt, further difficulties in the trade of ginning and pressing as it only makes the position of ginners and pressers

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more difficult. We have not protested against it. But we most modestly submitted ourselves to this thing. I do not agree with the hon. the Minister when he said that these Acts, the Transport Act and the Ginning Factories Act are supplementary to each other as, in my opinion, and the one has nothing to do with the other. Our submission is that the Ginning and Pressing Act is enough for the purposes that it is required to serve. I thought that the hon. Minister would not have made a speech because the understanding is that the matter should be very carefully gone into next year and in that circumstance I would have expected the hon. Minister not to come to a conclusion as to the desirability of applying this Act to this Presidency, the arrangement being only temporary strictly speaking.

"I would urge that so far as the postponement of the whole matter is concerned, the mover of the adjournment motion to withdraw provided, of course, the hon. the Minister would give his careful consideration.

"Sir in this connexion I would remind the hon. the Minister that the people that suffer most would be the growers. He quoted some authorities from Bombay and said that they were favourable to the Act. I may submit that the result of this Act would be completely in favour of the exporter and the mill-owner, both of whom are very much interested in the passing of the rules. Although personally, probably, I would be benefited by this Act being put into force as one who has got interest in mills and as one who is himself the owner of lands growing cotton, as one whose duties are to represent the real needs of the people of the Coimbatore district as against the needs of the exporters and the mill-owners, I must protest against the proposal. As to objections from Tinnevely, not only there would be no objection but also there would be good deal of support to this from those quarters. I would give one case to the Minister to prove my statements. There is a taluk in North Arcot district called Gudiyatam and we know that good cotton is grown there. Those people send cotton to Tiruppur where there is a market and where sometimes the price of cotton has been growing by leaps and bounds. It would be no exaggeration to say that even in this year of low prices and small quantity of cotton produced, Tiruppur has been able to get some crores of rupees worth of cotton."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"On a point of order, Sir. I do not see how all these matters are relevant to the motion that we are discussing now regarding the adjournment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am sorry my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar did not hear me properly. I said that I was mentioning all those matters just to ask the mover to withdraw his motion for adjournment and was giving him some of the reasons that I am sure would induce him to do so.

"So far as the postponement is concerned, if the hon. the Minister is pleased to tell us now that he would go into the whole matter and give it his best attention we shall be satisfied, and I would request the Minister to do so now. This is purely a matter between the exporters and the mill-owners on the one hand and the growers on the other. The grower in any place like Salem for instance, or even Coimbatore, will be in a worse position. The hon. the Minister in his speech indicated that this was in the interests

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of the grower. I would refer him to Gudiyattam where cotton is produced. If there is a market like Tiruppur where you can effect sale to the extent of four crores it shows clearly that there is a great demand, and Tiruppur Indian merchants succeed as against the European merchants. If there is any place where cotton merchants from Europe have been driven to the wall, it is Tiruppur, and therefore the European merchants look upon Tiruppur with an eye of jealousy and try to lessen the importance of Tiruppur. There is a big market there where large number of merchants come not only from India but also from Europe and Japan. Therefore the price of cotton goes up. If this rule is passed, what would happen? Gudiyattam is a place where there is no ginning factory, and the cotton-grower cannot have any market. Who will then purchase it? Certainly it is the exporter. He can get a licence and export it. The exporter can go and impose his terms anywhere in the absence of merchants from Coimbatore. Therefore we must take it that prices in any case will fall down. Therefore also on behalf of the owners of ginning factories at Tiruppur who have invested large amounts of money I appeal to the hon. the Minister to go into the matter carefully. Under these rules no man will be allowed to purchase and sell where he pleases. As to the mixture, I may say that no mill uses cotton without mixture. There must be mixing somewhere. If the grower does not mix, the mill must mix and so on.

"Now, Sir, these are some of the observations that arise out of the ginning factories. No doubt the hon. the Minister was pleased to come to Tiruppur himself and some of us also went there and we were under the impression that we would be consulted, but that was not to be. May I ask him to tell us how many objections he has received from various places? I know he has received many. But he carefully says that he has received no objection whatever from Tinnevely. There they are export merchants, and many ginning factories belong to European merchants. They do not gin cotton for outsiders unless it is sold to them. Therefore the man there must necessarily sell the stuff to exporters and they do not object to this naturally. In the Cotton Committee's report they say that the area should be wide and all the area growing one variety should be included. We want that all Cambodia area should be included in the Tiruppur cotton Cambodia area. They include some parts of North Arcot and Trichinopoly."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Why not some parts of South Arcot as well?"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not know if there is cotton grown in South Arcot. But since my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar insists, subject to correction, I agree some parts of South Arcot also may be included. The hon. the Minister seems to be under the impression that the cotton in Coimbatore district is all good quality. May I say, Sir, if he has not made up his mind, that Dharapuram and Udumalpet grow very inferior cotton? I can say that Tiruchengodu from Salem, Gudiyattam from North Arcot and Manaparai cotton have fetched higher prices both in Bombay and Tiruppur. They comprise of all sorts and varieties, good, bad and indifferent. And this artificial definition of Tiruppur Cambodia cotton is not reasonable. To avoid friction we have been having some interviews for the last four days.

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"We are for the present satisfied because we could not get more and because the hon. the Minister has promised to look into the whole question. He has even promised to see that the Director of Agriculture issues the licences without difficulty. Half-yearly licences may be issued so that the difficulty of applying for licences every now and then may be obviated. As the exporters get licences every year, so also these people may be given half-yearly licences. The whole question should be discussed and a conclusion arrived at before the next crop season is over. It is this matter that I wanted to place before the House and I request Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar to withdraw his motion."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"After saying a few words I will withdraw my amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"A Member that wants to withdraw his motion has to do so without making a speech."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"But I must say a few words before withdrawing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will refer the hon. Member to the Standing Order. It is open to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment or not to do so. I cannot allow him to make a second speech."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Then I do not withdraw."

Then the motion was put to the House and lost.

* Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 6. Mr. P. Peddi Raju. |
| 2. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 7. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 3. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 8. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 4. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar. | 9. " M. Sitayya. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. " N. Devendrudu. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 25. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 26. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagul. | 27. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 28. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 29. " T. Mallesappa. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 30. " P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 11. " G. T. H. Bracken. | 31. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. " Muhammad Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 32. " B. Obalesappa. |
| 13. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 33. " K. Prabbakaran Tampan. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 34. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. | 35. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 16. Mr. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 36. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. |
| 17. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 37. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 18. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 38. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 19. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 39. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 20. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajala Nayudu. | 40. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| | 41. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| | 42. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |

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Noes--cont.

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| 43. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. | 50. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbachari. |
| 44. „ K. Sitarama Reddi. | 51. Khar Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim |
| 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | Sahib Bahadur |
| 46. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 52. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 47. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti | 53. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| Nayudu. | 54. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 48. Mr. R. Veerian. | 55. „ M. Moosa Sait Sahb. |
| 49. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava | 56. „ T. N. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| Mudaliyar. | |

The motion was lost, 9 hon Members voting *for* and 56 *against*.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I shall formally move my amendment and say how it can be easily accepted. I move the amendment of which I have sent notice.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I hope the hon. Member will keep his speech within the narrowest possible limits. He has taken a great deal of time already in speaking on the adjournment motion.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“That is, you are assuming that I am going to make a long speech.” (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“From experience.” (Laughter.)

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I shall give you the assurance that that was a speech a portion of which was relevant to the adjournment motion. My amendment has been circulated to all the Members. I will just explain the original motion and the amendment. The original rules framed by the Government prohibited the import of cotton into the Coimbatore district and Karur taluk from any place outside that area. My first amendment was on behalf of the owners of ginning factories to include the whole of the Salem district, Kulittalai taluk, Dindigul and Palni. As a result of the compromise, the Government have agreed to include not only Palni and Dindigul, but one or two taluks more in Madura. So that in Madura we have got by this compromise much more than what we expected, but in Salem district we have not got the whole. The compromise is that the three cotton-producing taluks of Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipuram should be included in the Coimbatore area. We fought hard to have the Salem taluk, so as to have the advantage of having cotton grown there. But Government were not pleased to agree to that. We have got in Salem district all three cotton-growing taluks and yet Government did not agree to their inclusion. I wanted the Kulittalai taluk—at least a portion of it to be included. Unfortunately we did not succeed. But the hon. the Minister has promised to look into the whole question. Therefore we have practically got all we wanted, even a little more than what we wanted in Madura, though we have not got what we wanted in Trichinopoly and Salem. They say that if Trichinopoly is included Pudukotah cotton will be brought in. For the matter of that, there is the Manaparai firka, which is growing cotton. In fact, Sir, the whole of the Madura district has been divided into two divisions, the Tinnevely area and Coimbatore area. We have got much more in Madura than what we asked for. But we have not got anything we wanted in Trichinopoly. We beg the hon the Minister and the Secretary to include at least the Manaparai firka where cotton is grown and which is very close to Dindigul. But they have half-agreed.

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People do not realize our difficulties. If we did not get these areas, all the ginning factories there would go to waste and all the portion now included in Tiruppur would suffer. Therefore, people should give us credit for having gone into the whole question. We have fought every inch of the ground, every minute of the time and wrung what we could from the hon. the Minister. We have got at least 15/16ths of what we wanted. As for the other 1/16th, we shall persuade the hon. the Minister and get it too. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in convincing him that this Act is dangerous so far as this Presidency is concerned. With these words I move my amendment.

(The Deputy President took the chair)

“As I said, Sir, it has been circulated among the Members. Now, there is a little mistake in the draft notification which has been rectified
4-45 p.m. in the amendment which I am now moving, viz.—

(1) In clause (3) of the draft notification *omit* the words ‘Salem’ and ‘into Tiruppur’.

(2) In the same clause *insert* after the words ‘cotton lint’ the words ‘into Tiruppur—Cambodia protected area as defined in Schedule I’ and after the word ‘Chingleput’ the words ‘and from the Atar, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Uttangarai taluks of Salem district.’

(3) In section II of Schedule I *omit* the word ‘and’.

(4) In the same section *add* at the end the words ‘the Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Rasipur taluks of Salem district and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river’.

(5) In line 2 of section 2 of Schedule II for ‘Erode’ *substitute* ‘McDonald’s Choultry’.

(6) In line 3 of the above section *insert* before the word ‘and’ the words ‘from Madura Bridge to Ayyalur both inclusive’.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“I second the motion.”

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“I oppose it. Mr. Deputy President, Sir, this amendment rather aggravates our difficulties than removing them. Dindigul and Palni taluks are proposed to be taken away from our area and given into the hands of the Coimbatore people. With regard to the southern districts, Virudunagar is the greatest cotton market. Almost all the cotton from Dindigul and Palni taluks and also some of the cotton from Trichinopoly are taken to Virudupatti and there they are ginned, pressed and sold away. About 50,000 bales of cotton are being ginned and pressed every year at Virudupatti. At the same time there is no pressing factory between Virudunagar and Trichinopoly except the one at Dindigul where only about 1,000 or 2,000 bales of cotton are being pressed annually. Sir, most of the cotton produced in Dindigul and Palni are being imported into Virudupatti where they find a market. So, Sir, in depriving us of Dindigul and Palni taluks, the market at Virudupatti will be made less important than it is now. At the same time, cotton produced in the surrounding areas of Virudupatti will not be very much and can be easily bought by the European exporters and also by some Japanese exporters. Thus, strictly speaking, Virudupatti will lose its importance as a cotton market for the southern districts altogether and the ryots will be placed at the disposal of the exporters

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who are mostly Europeans and Japanese. Sir, this Virudupatti which is going to be a railway junction will lose its trade. I would rather request the hon. Member from Coimbatore to give us the taluks of Dindigul and Palni and also a portion of Trichinopoly so that we may be able to import cotton from those areas. Under these circumstances I strongly object to the amendment. At the same time I request my hon. Colleagues from Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura to support me in this matter."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The amendments proposed to the House have been drawn up in consultation with me and therefore I may tell the House at once that I accept them."

Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN:—"Mr. Deputy President, I first propose to answer the last speaker in regard to the question of Virudupatti—as he called it, Virudunagar. The amendments now moved do not affect the position as regards Virudupatti in any way. Cotton from Dindigul would not go to Virudupatti whether these amendments are accepted or not. So, the situation is exactly the same.

"Now, in regard to the amendments moved by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, the hon. the Minister for Development has already informed the House that the Government have accepted them. The Government accepted them as a compromise and also, as the hon. Member from Coimbatore was careful to add, as a temporary makeshift. The hon. Member from Coimbatore wanted an assurance from the Government that these rules would be reconsidered in about a year's time. I can assure him and the House that the Government have every intention to reconsider these rules in the light of experience, because the Government consider that the new Tiruppur Cambodia area as now amended is far too large and must be split up into two areas in the future. One hon. Member raised the question of Tinnevely and suggested that there was no mixture of cotton in Tinnevely. I can assure him that I have first-hand knowledge that such mixture does go on and I know of a case where a firm from Tinnevely imported inferior cotton from Bombay mixed it with Tinnevely and sold it as best Tinnevely. This is a good instance in point. A Japanese firm took this cotton in an unsuspecting way until they found out their mistake. They were afterwards not willing to buy Tinnevely at the same price.

"A good deal has been said about the benefit of the Act to the mills. Well, cotton has to find its way somewhere and the mills are the principal purchasers. If the mills do not give a good price for the cotton, then the cultivator who raises it cannot realize the intrinsic value of his produce. I hope the House will not be prejudiced in any way by the idea that this Act is for the benefit of the mill-owners. I assure the House that that consideration has never entered into the mind of the hon. the Minister for Development. This Act is intended to benefit the cotton-growers and it is hoped that it will enable them to realize proper prices.

"There is only one other point to which I have to refer. A good deal has been said about the question of exporters. I do not know whether the House realizes how very little of this Cambodia cotton is really exported. About four-fifths of it is consumed in the Indian mills, a certain quantity of it goes to Japan and the rest only goes to Europe or England."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not a fact that the English merchants are coming more into the market for Cambodia ? ”

Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—“ I have no knowledge of it. However, the fact remains that this is not intended for the benefit of exporters ; because, as I said nearly all the Cambodia cotton grown is consumed in India

“ Another point raised by the hon. Member from Coimbatore was that a certain amount of inferior cotton is grown in Coimbatore. That is perfectly true. The object of this Act is to keep out the coming in of much inferior cotton from other districts.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Sir, I move that the question be put.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ Now, I will put the original motion as amended to the vote of the House.”

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I want to oppose the motion.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is very clear that more than one hon. Member is anxious to speak on the subject and it is better
5 p.m. that we adjourn further consideration of this subject to the next official day.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ There are so many subjects to be taken up next day.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I think we may go on with the motion.”

(Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyan rose to speak)

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member is anxious to speak, he may do so.”

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ The result of accepting Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment. . . .”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ Is the hon. Member going to oppose the motion ? ”

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, I am going to oppose the motion.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ Then the hon. Member may do it straightway.”

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, I rise under considerable discouragement. Much has been said by the hon. the Mover of the resolution about the need for the measure. When you talk about the need of a particular measure you have to consider whose need it is that the measure is expected to meet ; is it the need of the 40 and odd million people of our province a large percentage of whom are cultivators or is it the need of the foreign buyer ? The hon. the Minister for Development drew a gruesome picture in lurid colours of the state of the Tiruppur market and said that the merchants refused to buy because of the fraud practised by a few people. My hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, whose acquaintance with cotton business is certainly larger, wider and deeper than that of the hon. the Minister for Development, assures us that Tiruppur market is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds and every day Tiruppur is becoming more

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and more a flourishing centre of cotton trade. The value of the house properties is going up in Tiruppur. The hon. Minister tells us that Tiruppur cotton has become a by-word. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar who is one of the most prosperous mill-owners tells us that Tiruppur cotton is very much sought after. It is better that the hon. the Minister tells us plainly whether he is here to represent and safeguard the interest of the foreign buyer or of the 40 and odd millions of our people. My hon. Friend Mr. Cruz Fernandez was so eager to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development on this excellent measure. It has to be remembered that Mr. Cruz Fernandez is one of the active agents for one of the foreign buyers of cotton in Tuticorin. I can understand the necessity for this measure if there had been a great cry from the Indian mill-owners. But whatever the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. Member the Secretary to the Development Department may say, my own inquiries go to show that the Indian mill industry does not want protection of the Tiruppur market. We have been treated to many extracts from opinions of unknown writers as to the urgent necessity for stopping this practice of mixing varieties of cotton. But whatever you may say the Indian mills do want a mixture of cotton and therefore this practice of mixture is not after all an unmixed evil. The analogy of Bombay has been put forward. There the cotton areas are more compact, but unfortunately in this province the cotton area is so very wide that in spite of the fact that the hon. Member Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and the hon. Minister had been assiduously engaged at it for the last so many days they have not been able to enumerate and include all the areas which ought to be included in the Tiruppur Cambodia area. They have been very zealous of Coimbatore district only."

*MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Any area added to Tiruppur will help us also; the hon. Member may include North Arcot, Salem, etc."

*MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"It is only now my hon. friend recognizes that in South India there are cotton-growing areas other than Coimbatore district. North Arcot which I have the honour to represent in this House has its own special claims, not because I represent it, but because it easily produces the finest cotton. I may here quote the *Commercial Times* which is published by a business body in Tiruppur which says that Gudiyattam cotton takes the first place in all the qualities except in only one in which it takes a second place. But there is not even a single ginning factory there. In Gudiyattam large numbers of paddy-growers have taken to growing cotton and the area under cotton is increasing; it is not just that they should all be penalized. This is not the first time that protection has been sought to be applied to a single staple product. Some 25 years back a similar restriction was sought to be imposed when a body of merchants in Dundee raised a great hue and cry about the mixture of various articles such as sand and water with the jute that was exported from places in the mouth of the Hugli. Even then such stringent restrictions were not sought to be imposed. If this protection is sought to be imposed in the interests of the people of our land, then why did they not impose any protection in the case of the adulteration of food-stuffs? Large quantities of ghee are exported from one place to another which has no resemblance to genuine ghee at all. Food-stuffs are allowed to be imported into Madras from the plague-affected areas and

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protection against this was not afforded. Simply because certain foreign merchants want a certain quality of cotton the whole world is astir. I am only sorry that the Coimbatore members have gone behind our backs, carried on conversations with the hon. Minister and got 15 annas out of the rupee in the bargain. Now that one anna which remains for us is very valuable to me, for I represent only a small and poor district and not a big district like Coimbatore. Let us see what the proposed restrictions will do for Tiruppur. Tiruppur market rules Southern India, because all the cotton merchants and cotton buyers flock there. When there is so much competition, prices naturally go up. Some portion of it goes to the cultivator. But if you restrict the import of cotton into Tiruppur, what will happen? The market will dwindle down. The hon. the Minister said that we would develop other places, other small places such as Gudiyattam and Kallakurichi as cotton centres. This cannot be done in a day. It has taken nearly a century for Tiruppur to attain its present importance. Until the vague, nebulous and shadowy promise of the hon. Minister comes to fruition, until the hon. Minister divides the Cambodia area into three, four or five parts, until that day comes, all these districts will have to suffer for a number of years.

"Sir, there is also one other objection and I base it on the licensing system. Our ryots and the cultivators are uncultured and uneducated people and they will suffer much at the hands of the licensing authorities. They are not able to take care of themselves. I suppose the Director of Agriculture will see that the licences are issued as quickly as possible. But we must know that there is a long ladder between the Director of Agriculture and the ryot who produces his cotton and the poor ryot will be harassed very much. This will also probably open a vista of opportunities to unscrupulous underlings of Government to fleece the ryots who have given up the growing of food-grains in favour of the need of the foreigner, viz., cotton. Smuggling will go on as it has been going on in Pondicherry in spite of the existence of a large and expensive establishment. The ryot will be subjected to a new tyranny. The position taken by the hon. Member the Secretary to the Development Department is untenable and I request the House to vote against this proposal."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"Since the original amendment of which notice was given by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, differs from the amendment now under discussion which seems to have been the result of the pourparlers between the hon. Member and the Government, I move that . . ."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"I am going to propose that further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next official day."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"May I beg to point out that the amendment was accepted by the Government and we were going to put the motion to vote when the hon. Member Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar wanted to oppose the motion as amended and the discussion went on."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"I want an adjournment of the consideration of the question."

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"My hon. Friend Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar has not correctly understood me. There is no difference between myself and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar on the subject of the amendments. We have discussed the matter and we have come to a satisfactory solution of it and it is that that was before the Council. The only thing that remains for us to do is to put the main issue to the vote."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I second the motion for adjournment?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I second the motion for adjournment which has been made by Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. We are entirely in the dark as to what this amendment is; we have had no time to study it and I was not aware of it until Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar showed it to me. In any case I strongly support the motion of Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar that the further consideration of this item be postponed to the next official day."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"It has been duly proposed and seconded that further consideration of this subject be postponed to the next official day. Does the hon. the Minister want to oppose this motion for adjournment?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Considering that so many hon. Members desire that there should be an adjournment I do not wish to oppose the motion."

The motion that further consideration of the business be postponed till the next official day was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The question will be taken up on the next official day, i.e., Wednesday."

The House adjourned to meet again on Monday the 24th instant.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council

[21st August 1925]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 279 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 458 supra.]

Statement of building grants sanctioned during the last five years in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore.

| District. | Name of school or college. | Nature of work for which building grant has been sanctioned. | Amount of grant sanctioned. | Date of sanction. | Amounts of grants paid up till now. | Balance due. | Remarks. |
|---------------|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| South Kanara. | St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. | Construction of a building .. | RS. 5,543 | 11th July 1924. | RS. Nil. | RS. 5,543 | Please see note (1) below. Paid in full. |
| | Rozorio Secondary School, Mangalore. | Construction of an additional block. | 2,265 | 6th August 1920. | 2,265 | Nil. | Do. |
| | Kanara High School, Mangalore. | Acquisition of certain sites .. | 7,532 | 19th September 1922. | 7,532 | Nil. | Do. |
| | St. Ann's Girls' High School, Mangalore. | Construction of a boarding house. | 43,000 | 5th October 1923. | 37,616 | 5,384 | Please see note (2) below. Paid in full. |
| | St. Cecilia's Girls' Secondary School, Udipi. | Construction of a building for the primary department. | 2,500 | 5th January 1924. | 2,500 | Nil. | Do. |
| Malabar | Malabar Christian College .. | Construction of a building .. | 36,000 | 22nd February 1924. | Nil. | 36,000 | Please see note (3) below. Paid in full. |
| | St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Pavarathy. | Purchase of a site and building. | 3,170 | 25th October 1920. | 3,170 | Nil. | Do. |
| | Ottapalem High School .. | Levelling play-ground .. | 2,000 | 5th January 1924. | 2,000 | Nil. | Do. |
| Coimbatore .. | St. Joseph's High School, Pavarathy. | Construction of a science laboratory and a boarding house. | 34,500 | 7th June 1922 .. | 34,500 | Nil. | Do. |
| | London Mission High School, Coimbatore. | Construction of a tiffin shed, etc. | 1,685 | 17th April 1923. | 1,685 | Nil. | Do. |

Note.—(1) The building has been completed. The management has been asked at the instance of the Government Solicitor to regularize their title to the property. The grant will be paid as soon as this is done.

(2) No report has been received from the management as to the completion of the building. The balance of grant cannot be paid until receipt of this report.

(3) No report has been received from the management as to the progress made with the building.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 285 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 462 supra.]

*Constitution statement of the Narayanadevarakeri union board
(Bellary district), 1925.*

| Serial number and names of members. | Caste. | Dates of | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Election. | Nomination. |
| <i>Elected Members.</i> | | | |
| 1. M.R.Ry. M. Veerabhadrappa Garu .. | Vaisya .. | 2nd December 1922. | |
| 2. „ A. Lakshmi Narayanachar Garu. | Brahman .. | 19th August 1923. | |
| 3. „ G. Vencobanna Garu | Vaisya .. | 14th December 1924. | |
| 4. „ R. Chandrasakara Sastri Garu. | Brahman .. | 1st June 1925. | |
| 5. „ V. Hulikunti Rao Garu .. | Do. .. | Do. | |
| 6. „ S. Venkatagiriappa Garu .. | Vaisya .. | 12th June 1925. | |
| <i>Nominated Members.</i> | | | |
| 1. M.R.Ry. Kotragowd Garu .. | Lingayat .. | | 21st June 1925. |
| 2. „ K. Hanumappa Garu .. | Adi-Dravida. | | Do. |

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 293 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 469 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 859, P.H., dated 9th June 1924.

The Government approve the estimate of Rs. 88,920 prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for laying a larger main from the Bandami reservoir to the Gray's Hill reservoir so as to increase the supply of water to the Coonoor Municipality to a scale sufficient for a population of 20,000 at 15 gallons per head per day.

2. A grant from provincial funds of one-half of the cost of the work and not exceeding Rs. 44,460 is also sanctioned. Deducting the sum of Rupees 4,144 already disbursed in G.O. No. 1108 M., dated 27th June 1916, and G.O. No. 1252 M., dated 21st August 1919, the maximum grant still due will be Rs. 40,316.

3. The Council's share of the cost should be met from the sum of Rs. 52,300 accumulated under the water-supply and drainage tax fund.

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4. The scheme will be included in the approved list of water-supply and drainage schemes next after the Bellary water-supply scheme in order of priority. The work may be commenced at once with the funds available with the Council. If any portion of the Government grant is required for expenditure in the current year, the Council should apply for it in due course.

5. Orders will separately issue regarding the other items of improvements to the Coonoor water-works.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 298 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 473 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of grants for construction of wells, pathways and provision of burial-grounds in non-municipal areas.

| | | | | | | RS. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Districts— | | | | | | |
| (1) Godavari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,800 |
| (2) Kistna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,500 |
| (3) Guntur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| (4) Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| (5) Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,500 |
| (6) South Arcot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,600 |
| (7) Tanjore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,800 |
| (8) Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,600 |
| (9) South Kanara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,000 |
| (10) Madura | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,080 |
| (11) Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 |
| Total | | | | | | 1,10,380 |
| Reserve with the Commissioner of Labour to meet additional requirements of the districts | | | | | | 14,610 |
| Grand total | | | | | | 1,24,990 |

[20th August 1925]

Director of Public Health makes any recommendation for carrying out improvements, may I know whether the Government intend to take any direct action in the matter ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member.”

Working hours, etc., of labourers.

* 209 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to question No. 683 on 27th March 1925, volume XXIII, page 779,—

(a) how many days in a month and for how many hours a day on the average the labourers work ;

(b) whether cottages or huts are provided for such labourers at the cost of the employers ;

(c) if so, how much accommodation is provided for each labourer with or without family ;

(d) what arrangements are made in the several plantations for the medical treatment of the labourers and at whose cost ; and

(e) if answers on these points cannot be given without calling for elaborate statistics from several plantations, whether Government will be pleased to collect them as soon as convenient for being placed before the House ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the number of days the labourers work in a month. They work for eight or nine hours a day.

(b) Yes.

(c) Four persons are usually accommodated in a room 12 ft. × 12 ft. Each family is given a separate room.

(d) In some of the larger estates hospitals and dispensaries are provided, while smaller estates utilize the institutions in the adjoining estates. The labourers are given treatment at the cost of the plantations.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether the Government have made any rules with regard to the provision of cottages or huts for the coolies ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have made rules and the fixing of 12 × 12 feet as the dimension of each room satisfies the rules.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ The Government think that a room of 12 × 12 feet will satisfy the needs of four persons.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is there any rule that if the number of persons in a family exceeds 4, they are given more than one room ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sometimes.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know why sometimes it is done and sometimes it is not ? ”

[21st August 1925]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III Communications to the Council on page 499 supra.]

Statement of resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by the Government.

| Serial number and subject of resolution. | When passed by the Council. | Nature of action taken by Government. |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Release of M. P. Narayana Menon. | 22nd Aug. 1924. | The question was reconsidered by Government who have decided not to release him. |
| (2) No. 3 (269) Recommending to convey to the Government of India the opinion of the Council that the Lee Commission's recommendations regarding public services should not be given effect to in this province. | 23rd Aug. 1924. | Proceedings of the Council were forwarded to the Government of India (Letter No. 7463-1, Public, dated 29th August 1924.) |
| (3) Use of public roads, wells, etc., by members of the depressed classes. | 25th Aug. 1924. | The resolution was communicated to all local bodies and heads of departments for information and guidance. It was also published in the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> . |
| (4) Recommending that the Board's Standing Orders should be so amended as to allow remission of assessment on part fields. | 16th Oct. 1924. | The Government were unable to accept the recommendation. They considered that it would be sufficient to take such steps on the occurrence of widespread calamities. |
| (5) Recommending <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that funds be provided to the districts affected by floods, etc., for affording relief to sufferers; (ii) that steps be taken and funds provided for the reclamation of silted lands or for affording gratuitous relief to landholders for reclamation purposes or for undertaking silt clearance by Government themselves, and (iii) that application be made to the Government of India for financial assistance in the shape of a special grant or of remission of Provincial contribution. | 19th Nov. 1924. | <p>His Excellency had already authorized an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for the immediate relief of the distressed.</p> <p>In G.O. No. 1599, Revenue, dated 15th October 1924, the Government had offered loans at 6 per cent interest for reclamation of silted lands to lend free of charge and pay the cost of transport of tramway plant available with Government and to have a survey made of the lands affected. In G.O. No. 1759, Revenue, dated 12th November 1924, the Government reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent for the first two years of the loan period.</p> <p>(iii) A sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs was obtained from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust and placed at the disposal of the Central Flood Relief Committee for distribution in the flood-affected districts. An application was also made to the Government of India for a free grant but the Government of India did not sanction it.</p> <p>As regards South Kanara, the Government sanctioned remission of assessment in the case of single crop lands on which the wet crop completely failed and double crop lands on which the first crop was destroyed by floods and the second crop could not be raised owing to the deposit of sand or silt or also failed, provided that the area affected was not less than one</p> |
| (6) Recommending that in Malabar and South Kanara districts, in regard to the single crop lands on which crops have been destroyed and in regard to double crop lands which, after the first crops have been destroyed, have become unfit for raising a second crop on account of floods, land revenue should be wholly remitted and that where a | | |

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| Serial number and subject of resolution. | When passed by the Council. | Nature of action taken by Government. |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| second crop has been grown after the destruction of the first crop remission should be given to the extent of three-fourths. | | acre. Lands rendered unfit for cultivation were also granted remission so long as they remained uncultivable. As regards Malabar, the ordinary remission rules in the Board's Standing Order and the concessions granted in G.Os. Nos. 1725, Revenue, dated 6th November 1924, and 1931, Revenue, dated 16th December 1924, were considered sufficient. |
| (7) Recommending the suspension of the revenue payable on lands affected by the floods for a period of thirty years from the current fasli. | 6th Dec. 1924. | The Government were unable to accept the resolution. Orders have however been issued directing— (i) that the holders of wet lands in the Nirarambam tract covered with sand to a depth of over one foot should be given the choice between having the land reclassified as dry for the period of resettlement to be introduced in fasli 1335 and retaining it as wet, and (ii) that if the lands were retained as wet, remission would be granted until the sand is removed. |
| 8) Stoppage of emigration to Assam | 6th Dec. 1924. | The Government declined to give effect to the resolution—vide G.O. No. 619, dated 25th February 1925. |
| (9) Recommending that in the resettlement of the five western taluks of the Bellary district the rates in the case of wet lands under Tungabhadra channels be raised by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and that the rates in the case of other lands bearing an assessment of over 6 annas be enhanced by $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent during the period of resettlement. | Do. | The Government were not prepared to accept the recommendation of the Legislative Council. The orders actually passed were published in G.O. No. 373, Revenue, dated 6th March 1925, which was laid on the Editors' Table. |
| (10) Appointment of a committee to inquire into the conditions of irrigation facilities in the Cuddapah district. | 5th Feb. 1925. | Orders appointing the committee were issued in G.O. No. 267 I., dated 25th June 1925. The Government Order has been placed on Editors' Table. |
| (11) Supply of green manure leaves from the reserved forests. | Do. | Orders of the Government on the resolution have issued in G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table. |
| (12) Appointment of a committee of the Legislative Council to report on the working of the policy laid down in regard to communal representation and to suggest means for the removal of existing inequalities. | 2nd Mar. 1925. | Committee has been appointed in G.O. No. 733, Public, dated 3rd August 1925. |
| (13) Opening of a paddy cultivation farm in South Malabar and in South Kanara. | 1st April 1925. | Action is being taken to have a paddy-breeding station opened in Malabar alone during this year. |
| (14) Appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of the non-gazetted officers. | Do. | The resolution was recorded by Government in view of the present financial condition of the province. |

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide the hon. the Development Minister's Motion on page 529 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

It is proposed that the Cotton Transport Act of 1923 should be brought into force in this Presidency.

2. Under section 3 of the Act the Local Government for the purpose of maintaining the quality or reputation of cotton may, by notification in the official gazette, prohibit the import of cotton into any particular area and under section 7 may issue rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Section 8 provides that no notification or rule shall be issued unless it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council and approved by a resolution of the Council.

3. A Press Communiqué was issued in August 1924 explaining the necessity for the application of the Act to this Presidency and containing a draft notification under section 3 and draft rules under section 7.

4. The three protected areas into which the import of cotton is proposed to be restricted are —

(i) the Northern and Western area consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool ;

(ii) the Tiruppur-Cambodia area consisting of the district of Coimbatore and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district ;

(iii) the Tinnevely area consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

5. No objections have been received to the application of the Act to the Northern and Western area or to the Tinnevely area. The objections received from the Tiruppur-Cambodia area are that the Act will not be effective in preventing the adulteration of cotton and enabling the cultivator to obtain a better price for his produce and that the proposed restrictions will cause inconvenience to the ginning and pressing of cotton and lessen the importance of Tiruppur as a trading centre.

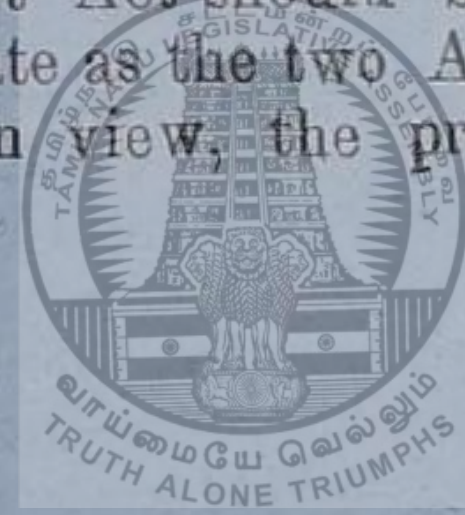
6. The Cotton Transport Act was brought into force in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923 and has proved successful beyond expectation both in preventing the adulteration of cotton and

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in enabling the cultivator of good cotton to realize the intrinsic value of his produce. The inconveniences arising from the restriction of imports into the protected areas have also proved to be less serious than was anticipated and the cotton trade has readily adapted itself to the new conditions.

7. There is no reason to suppose that the Act will be less successful in this Presidency. The draft rules provide for the transport of cotton lint from the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput into Tiruppur without restriction. They also provide for the issue of licences for the import of ginned cotton and unginned cotton, cotton seed and cotton waste into the protected area when such import is found to be necessary. The rules will be worked in such a way as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the cotton trade.

8. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act is likely to come into force in August. It is therefore all the more important that the Cotton Transport Act should be made applicable to this Presidency at an early date as the two Acts are complementary and have the same object in view, the prevention of the improper adulteration of cotton.



G. T. H. BRACKEN.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION AND RULES.

(a)

Draft Notification under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(2) The Government of Madras are further pleased to prohibit, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any railway station situated in any of the

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protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import of cotton into the said area, subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(3) The transport of cotton lint from the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput into Tiruppur is exempted from the operation of clauses (1) and (2) and permitted without restriction.

SCHEDULE I—PROTECTED AREAS.

I. The Northern and Western area—Consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

II. The Tiruppur-Cambodia area—Consisting of the district of Coimbatore and the Karur taluk of Trichinopoly district.

III. The Tinnevely area—Consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

SCHEDULE II—RAILWAY STATIONS.

I. The Northern and Western area—All stations from Kottur to Hospet both inclusive, from Rayachoti to Bellary both inclusive, from Hospet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmavaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal-Bezwada line, from Dhane to Kurnool both inclusive and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.

II. The Tiruppur-Cambodia area—All stations from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive, Madukarai and all stations from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, from Podanur to Erode both inclusive and from Erode to Sanappiratti both inclusive.

III. The Tinnevely area—All stations from Maniyachi to Madura both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tuticorin both inclusive, from Tinnevely to Tiruchendur both inclusive and from Madura to Mandapam both inclusive.

(b)

Draft rules under section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

(1) *Licensing authority ; form of application for a licence*.—Licences for the import of cotton into the protected areas shall be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

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(2) No cotton of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, river or sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued as provided by these rules.

(3) *Licences for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licences for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturers and exporters carrying on business within the protected area for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture and export respectively. Such licences shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) A certified copy of such licences in Form C hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The licence shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(4) *Licence for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the stationmaster or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the licence who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(iii) A certified copy of such licence in Form E hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(5) *Licence for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be delivered at the place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the licence, who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(6) *Separate licences to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licences shall be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say, for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(7) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[21st August 1925]

FORM A.

Application for Licence.

(See Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

Sir,

$\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of _____ to _____

for the importation by $\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{road}} \frac{\text{river}}{\text{sea}}$ of _____

$\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of [State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) cotton seed or cotton waste.] into the protected area known as _____ notified in Government Notification, Development, Department. No. _____, dated _____ at _____ station for the purpose of _____

$\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ also beg to apply for a certified copy of the licence (as required by the said Act).

2. $\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ is required for the purpose of _____ only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary. (a)

3. $\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ undertake—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ to leave our premises ;

(2) that under no circumstances will $\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{cotton seed}}$

(a) Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licences to import by road, river or sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

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produced in the protected area for re-export nor will $\frac{I}{we}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the

| |
|-------------|
| cotton |
| kapas |
| cotton seed |
| waste |

 imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated
at

Signed

Instructions.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by local Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(b) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste, but separate licences are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(c) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are empowered by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(d) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are required by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the licence the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

(f) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

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FORM B.

Annual General Licence (for Manufacturers and Exporters).

(See Rule 3.)

No. of 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the
Mills
Company carrying on business within the protected area known as
 notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.
 are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the
 period February 1st, 192 , to January 31st, 192 , to import $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$
 of to station for the purpose of $\frac{\text{manufacture}}{\text{export}}$
 subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consign-
 ment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the
 purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.



(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192 .

*This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office
 and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton
 Committee, Bombay.*

FORM C.

*Certified copy of General licences (for manufacturers and exporters) to be
 tendered at Despatching Stations.*

(See Rule 3.)

LICENCE No.

192 .

COPY No.

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the
Mills
Company carrying on business within the protected area known
 as notified in Government notification, Development Depart-
 ment, No. , are hereby granted a general licence under section 3
 of the said Act for the period February 1st, 192 , to January 31st, 192 ,
 to import $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of † to station for the purpose of
 $\frac{\text{manufacture}}{\text{export}}$, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the con-
 signment at the despatching station.

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed for which licence is granted.
 † Here enter article.

21st August 1925]

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
Number of bales
Description of cotton

Signature of Consignor.
Signature of Stationmaster.

Dated 192 .

FORM D.

Single Licence for Consignment by Rail.

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), ^{Messrs.}Mr.

^{are}
^{is} granted a licence to import to station
situated in the protected area known as notified in Government
notification, Development Department, No. ^{bals}
* from (station) for the
purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single licence in Form D.

(See Rule 4.)

LICENCE No. OF

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), ^{Messrs.}Mr.

^{are}
^{is} granted a licence to import to (station) situated

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.

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in the protected area known as
Government notification, Development Department, No.

notified in

$\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of
purpose of

*

from

(station) for the

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment :—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
Number of bales
Description of cotton



Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the Station master.

Dated

192

FORM F.

Single licence for consignment by road, river or sea.

(See Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, $\frac{\text{Messrs.}}{\text{Mr.}}$ $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$
granted a licence to import to situated in the protected
area known as notified in Government notification, Development
Department, No. $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of from for
the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the at on the arrival of the consignment :—

Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.